BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

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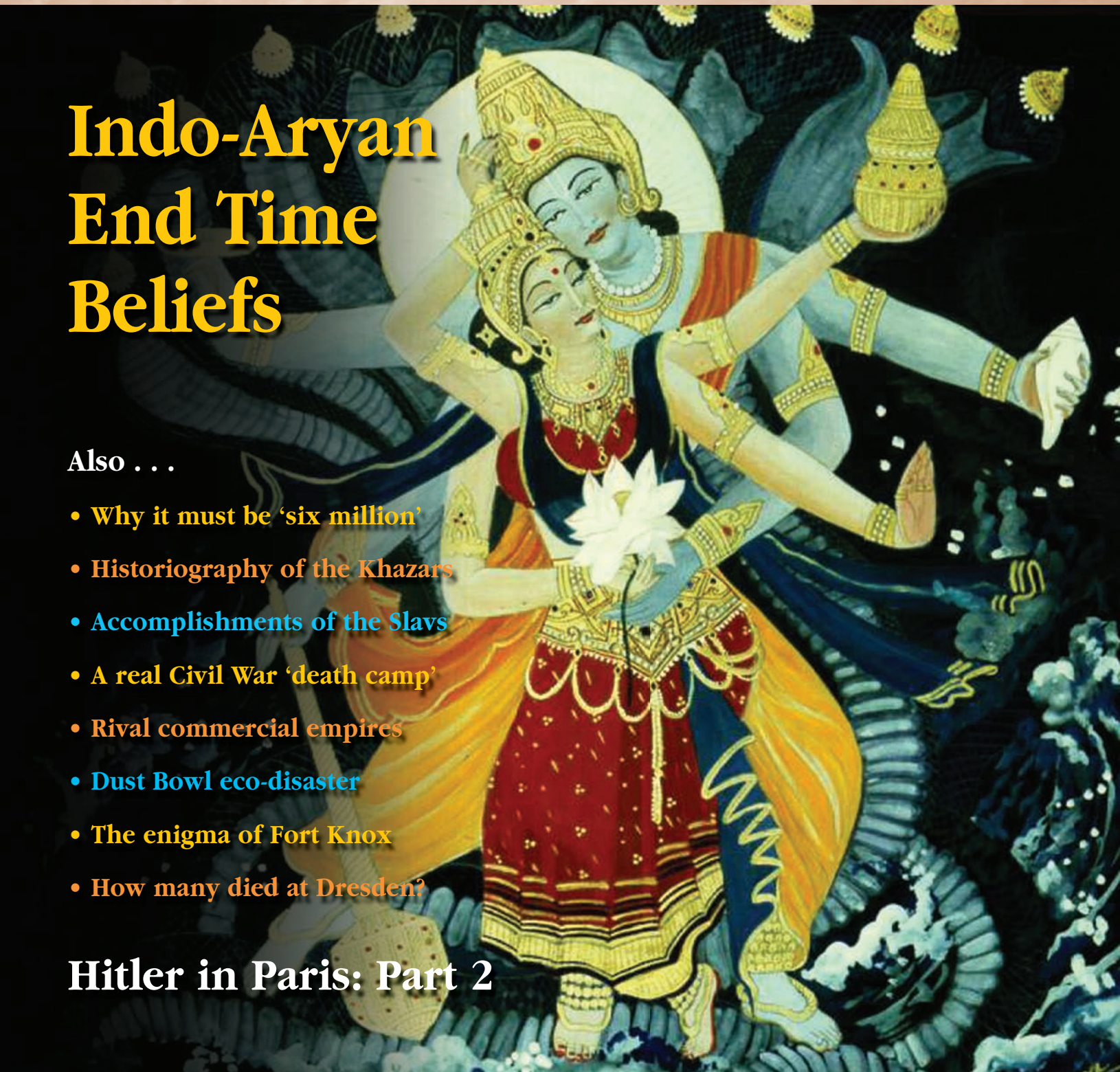

Indo-Aryan End Time Beliefs

Also . . .

- Why it must be 'six million'
- Historiography of the Khazars
- Accomplishments of the Slavs
- A real Civil War 'death camp'
- Rival commercial empires
- Dust Bowl eco-disaster
- The enigma of Fort Knox
- How many died at Dresden?

Hitler in Paris: Part 2

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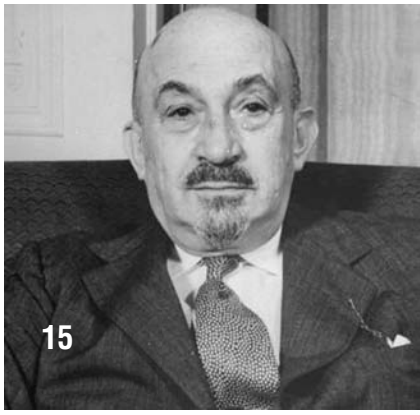

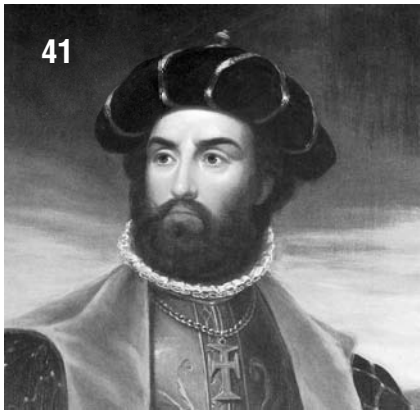

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The End of the World?

In this issue, TBR takes a look at nothing less than the end of the world. Mainly our author Dr. Harrell Rhome looks at it from an Indo-Aryan perspective. We also touch on the Mayan calendars and other sophisticated calendrical systems. Many people are concerned that, according to the Mayas, a celestial body may collide with the Earth around the end of the year 2011or 2012, or that the world will end in another way. But we don't think that will happen quite so soon.

However, there is no doubt the Earth will end someday. Inevitably, we will be hit by giant bolides from outer space (the "Shiva hypothesis"). It has happened before, God only knows how many times. Very recently there was the Tunguska event over Siberia. A giant asteroid, about five kilometers in radius, seems to have hit Earth at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary, 65 million years ago (the Chicxulub bolide has been suggested as the cause of the event that exterminated the last of the dinosaurs). Did a similar event cause the extinction of the massive animals (mastodon, mammoth, giant sloth etc) only 15,000 or so years ago? We have reported on good evidence that it did. Only by luck did a few humans survive that impact. Today large bolides routinely explode in the atmosphere—obviously not big enough to cause a global catastrophe.

Over the past 540 million years, there have been five major and 20 minor extinction events, many of which correspond with the four well-dated impact craters, two more cases of diagnostic evidence of impacts, and five iridium spikes. Apparently Earth has had at least 11 bolide impacts.

Similarly, it is inevitable that even the Sun and Solar System will end, as we know them. Scientists say that when the Sun has fused 10 percent of its hydrogen atoms, or protons, into helium atoms or nuclei, it will initially collapse. Then it will start burning helium and will expand, perhaps out beyond Earth's orbit, becoming a red giant. If Earth is still here when that happens, everything will most likely be cooked. But this is not expected to happen for 5-7 billion years. Humans will have left the Solar System and expanded into other star systems, and/or will have evolved into transhumans of some sort, or simply gone extinct, perhaps killing ourselves off with weapons of mass destruction or some other distinctly human foolishness.

Red giant stars do not last forever either—the Eskimo Nebula is said to have formed upon the death of a red giant. Some giant stars or galactic nuclei are believed to collapse into black holes, where gravity is so intense even light cannot escape, and where the known laws of physics may not exist. The "multiverse" is much bigger and much stranger than we imagined.

Elsewhere in this issue we look at a potpourri: the true origin of the mystical number "6 million"; the semi-forgotten (but important) Khazars; the Slavs; a "Civil War" death camp; early European seagoing empires; the Dust Bowl; Fort Knox; the sinking of the British dreadnought *Royal Oak;* and the Dresden holocaust. We also finish up our two-article series on Adolf Hitler in Paris. Something for everyone, so happy reading! ✦

—JOHN TIFFANY
Assistant Editor

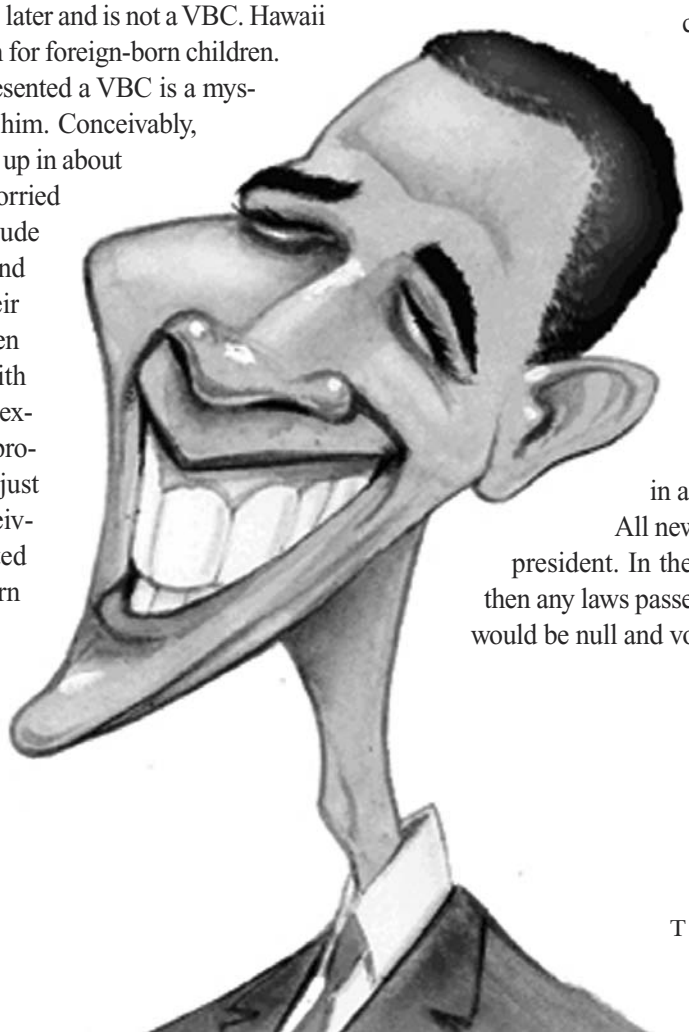
A PRESIDENT FOR HISTORY

Barrack Hussein Obama is hailed as a historic presidential first. The main reason, or the one most people seem to focus on, is that he is partly black. However, he may also be the first president-elect not to be a native-born U.S. citizen. If he is a citizen at all. He may also be the first Muslim president. Little indeed is known about this odd duck. Despite the high-handed efforts of the U.S. Supreme Court, the controversy surrounding president-elect Obama's birth certificate and other documentation has still not gone away.

Everyone who is concerned about politics should be following this bizarre legal controversy. Is Obama a citizen of Kenya? Of Indonesia? Or was he born in Hawaii, as he claims?

Obama, you see, has continually refused to present a valid "vault" birth certificate (VBC). A vault certificate contains full information about the birth, including the hospital, attending physician, birth weight, time of birth, parents' names etc. The "certificate of live birth" that has been presented as Obama's birth certificate was issued years later and is not a VBC. Hawaii can issue certificates of live birth for foreign-born children.

Why Obama has not just presented a VBC is a mystery, like everything else about him. Conceivably, the controversy could be cleared up in about 60 seconds, and all the people worried about this, which should include nearly every American, could find something better to do with their time. Instead the issue has been dragging out in the courts, with multiple lawsuits. The VBC, if it exists, will eventually have to be produced, so why doesn't Obama just produce it? It is almost inconceivable someone could be elected president and not be a natural-born citizen of the United States. However, until the VBC is produced we cannot say it is impossible.



President-elect Obama needs to produce his VBC, if any, so this can be put behind us. Producing a few other documents he has not put out there would be nice too.

According to the U.S. Constitution, a president must be a natural-born citizen of the United States. Some of Obama's critics have said he was born in Kenya and is a citizen thereof, or of Indonesia, or even a British subject.

If it were to be discovered Obama were not eligible for the presidency, it would cause many problems, which would only be compounded if his ineligibility were discovered after he had been in office for a time.

Let's assume he wasn't born in the U.S., and is ineligible. But suppose he takes the oath of office. Assuming he is aware he is not a citizen, he has perjured himself. Any appointments made by an ineligible president would have to be recalled. Their decisions would be invalidated.

Obama's continued silence in the matter of his VBC is an ethical issue because of the dire possible consequences, including a constitutional crisis. Such an ethical question of refusing to produce such a basic document is important, even in a small civil case. The current question, however, is concerning a man who potentially could have his finger on the nuclear button.

And what if there is no VBC? Does Russian intelligence know it isn't there? Does Chinese intelligence know it isn't there? Who is in a position to blackmail this man?

All new legislation has to be signed by the president. In the event there is no valid president, then any laws passed by Congress in his term of office would be null and void. ✦

—JOHN TIFFANY
Assistant Editor

An Alternate View of World History And Global End Times Doctrines From an Indo-Aryan Perspective

THE BASIC, PRIMORDIAL, TRADITIONAL SYMBOLS and archetypes of the Indo-Aryan spiritual mythos are part of a body of knowledge, dating back eons, revealed to initiates and sometimes called the ancient mysteries. The deepest roots of these hoary traditions trace directly to the Indian subcontinent, the cultural-spiritual "hive" as Godfrey Higgins called it, the nest and seedbed that brought forth many of the great civilizations and religions of the world. Among the ideas in this wealth of material is that world history is cyclical in nature, broken down by the ancient mystics and gurus into various ages or *kalpas*. Each rotation of the cycle is accompanied by certain cultural and spiritual developments. This is, of course, rather different from the traditional Western view of history as mostly linear and progressive (albeit with occasional setbacks, times of stagnation and dark ages).

BY HARRELL RHOME, M.DIV., PH.D.

Both Eastern and Western ideas of history are rooted in religious concepts and writings. And, some of the basic themes and concepts about "end times" events (for those who believe in end times) are similar. We invite your attention as we take a look into the most ancient of epochs for hints about the present day through a much older, and perhaps equally valid, alternative view of history and cultural events. The goal of this exercise is to present some basic concepts to Western readers who are generally unfamiliar, or misinformed, as to our subject matter. In Dr. Annie Besant's lectures, later published as *Seven Great Religions*, she said, "I have striven to sketch each religion in its best, its purest, and most occult form, and each as though I belonged to it and were preaching it as my own."

Among world religions, end times predictions do not really differ all that greatly. Read Christian prophecies, and many others, study the Revelation/Apocalypse of St. John from whatever perspective you wish, tune into the end times doctrines of hundreds of religious sects all over the world—they essentially agree with one another more than they disagree. According to many religions and spiritual traditions, we are living in one of those "interesting times" near the closing phase of a cosmic cycle. While I might have selected from several collections of holy writ, because of my personal interest in primeval Aryana, we go back to the ethno-cultural "hive" through the prophecies of our ancient Indo-European root culture.

A basic concept is that God is deeply present in the holy rotations of time. The ancients viewed history as cyclical, each phase marked by the coming of various avatars as elements in the unfolding of world history. While the word, avatar, has entered our modern vocabulary, it is greatly misunderstood, as *avatar/avatara/avataram* is a Sanskrit word, not entirely translatable. It is perhaps best and most simply rendered as "descended one" or "bodily manifestation." The symbols of the comings are always visible in special ways. For those who open their vision, the signs of the end times are

VISHNU & HIS CONSORT

Here Vishnu, considered the preserver of the universe, is depicted along with Lakshmi, his consort, the goddess of wealth and beauty. Being deities, it is not unusual for them to have four arms. Sacred snakes, called *nagas*, form the background. Uniquely among major world religions, Hinduism does not have a single founding figure or prophet. The collective wisdom of many seers and sages (both men and women) is recorded in the Hindu scripture known as the *Veda*, meaning "knowledge" in Sanskrit. The writings of various eminent thinkers and philosophers have often been adopted as canonical texts by various Hindu movements. In this respect, Hinduism is an evolving tradition that allows newer wisdom to be integrated with established thought.

already here, and the conclusion is clear—we are living in the closing stages of the Kali Yuga.[1]

Just as the Indo-Aryan trinity predates the Christian one by many centuries, so does the concept of the Savior/Preserver or, as Veronica Ions says, the "Universal Spirit," manifested as Vishnu, his best-known incarnation being Cristna/Krishna, and later as the Buddha. In the ancient scheme of events, at the beginning of a cycle, things are more or less even between good and evil. As we well know, the situation always changes, with the dark forces gaining the upper hand. This is when Vishnu intervenes, descending to this world in human incarnation to restore the balance. These appearances are not just "avatars" of Vishnu—they are Vishnu, himself. While there are 10 in the greater age/eon/yuga, some scholars say there are 22. Perhaps they are innumerable, manifesting themselves as the need arises at specific times and places. In many instances, the Great Avatar (Maha Avatara) is recognized by only a few, or not until well after the fact. What is more, the descendings are not chance events. During each incarnation, Vishnu has a specific task to perform and role to play. Worldly terms like failure or success have little meaning in the greater divine scheme of events.

"For the protection of the good, for destruction of evil, and for the establishment of righteousness, I come into being from age to age."
—Bhagavad Gita 4:8.

AVATARS

Avatars come at various times, to diverse races, nations and groups of people. Higgins's seminal work devotes extensive study to a 6,000-year cycle of 10 avatars, appearing every 600 years. The powers and rulers of the world, whether they really believed in this or not, were aware of the cycles, just as they were/are aware of other astrologically determined dates. Sometimes this knowledge entered into certain crucial decisions. In the 6,000-year cycle, if Jesus were an avatar, then another would come forth near 600, corresponding with Muhammad. The next was due around 1200, parallel with the Third and Fourth Crusades. The timing of these Crusades was not coincidental at all, as the Vatican wanted to be present in the Holy Land if the Islamic Mahdi, or some other messianic figure, were to come forth. Even though nothing seemed to happen, there was a special papal throne, with both Islamic and Christian symbols engraved on it, to be used if this event actually happened, and the Roman church would then embrace Islam.

This was said to be hidden away in the Vatican basements when Godfrey Higgins wrote in the early 19th century. It may seem strange that the Catholic Church would consider this, but in today's world, when Islam is growing rapidly, we see Pope Benedict XVI reaching out to Muslims, and we see that his papal seal contains a curious semi-Islamic symbol, the "Black Moor." Moreover, the previous pope, John Paul II, not only visited a mosque in Iraq, but also respectfully kissed the Koran, an unnecessary gesture unless he was trying to make a point. When the priest kisses the Bible, vestments or the altar, the meaning is clear. The great shrine of Fatima, a town in Portugal named after Muhammad's daughter, is being controversially recreated as an "interfaith center" including Hinduism, Buddhism and, of course, Islam.

But, we must return to a point a bit earlier in the 6,000-year drama. It's unclear who might have been the c. 1200 figure (perhaps concealed?), but another avatar would have appeared c. 1800. While it is doubtful that Napoleon really fits the description, he may have thought he was such an incarnation, and he surely knew, along with other world leaders, about the avatarial cycles. Hence, these ideas may have influenced state decisions. This man was a very charismatic figure, guided by a strong inner strength and spirituality. As triumphant conqueror, the republican-reinvented-as-emperor greatly involved himself in religious affairs. He intervened quite prominently by, among other things: conquering Rome; seizing the pope; forcing the Hapsburgs to give up the title of holy Roman emperor; and by recreating the old Judaic Sanhedrin. Furthermore, Napoleon had a rather conciliatory approach to Islam, and admired Muhammad very much, even memorizing parts of the Koran.

If he truly thought that he was an avatar, or similar figure such as the Mahdi, it could explain his horrible defeat in Russia. He may have believed he was invincible since he was on a holy mission.

While other historical examples could be cited, space does not permit, and this is sufficient for the reader to see that Mr. Higgins's hypothesis as to the 6,000-year cycle of avatars and their impact on world history is both possible and plausible. This 600-year cycle may have already concluded, or operates out of sight, but the greater manifestation of the 10 avatars continues.

See if this selection from Veronica Ions[2] sounds like what is going on today:

> The kali yuga, or age of degeneration, is the one through which we are now passing. Dharma is one-legged and helpless, and . . . virtue has vanished. In this age, lasting 432,000 years [numerologically equal to 9, a number

ORIGINAL SOURCES: HERITAGE-HISTORY.COM, LIBRARYIRELAND.COM

symbolizing completion], during which the deity is black, the majority of men are *sudras* or slaves. They are wicked, quarrelsome and beggar-like, and they are unlucky because they deserve no luck. They value what is degraded, eat voraciously and indiscriminately, and live in cities filled with thieves. They are dominated by their women folk, who are shallow, garrulous and lascivious, bearing too many children. They are oppressed by their kings and by the ravages of nature. Their misery can only end with the coming of Kalki, the destroyer [of foulness; the 10th and final Maha Avatara—Ed.].

Most of this needs no comment at all. Nowadays, we are more enslaved than ever before, and sooner than you think, like the slaves of sci-fi novels, we shall have an implant for eternal monitoring and financial transactions, surely the "mark of the beast" if ever there were one. We live in a wicked, corrupt and degraded culture, filled throughout with gluttonous eaters and substance abusers, lots of thieves in the cities, in both "high" and "low" places. While the text somewhat targets females, both sexes have ample examples of

THE DHARMA WHEEL

Buddhism is viewed by some students of religion as a sect of Hinduism, although most consider it as a separate set of religions or philosophies. Because of the Buddhist view of history, very much like that of Hindus, their symbol is, understandably a wheel, known as the dharma wheel. It stands for their belief that history is cyclical, i.e., it repeats itself because of bad karma. The law of karma is a law of cause and effect, a doctrine that a person's actions in the past govern his present life. Your actions in the present will affect your future life. Bad karma hinders your journey toward nirvana. Good karma takes you nearer. It is this determinism of the law of karma that produces the fatalism so characteristic of Eastern philosophies. Suffering, according to Buddhists, is the universal experience of all beings. Life is a succession of suffering experiences. The cause of suffering is desire, desiring possessions, or the desire for every kind of enjoyment, and the desire to live forever. At the root of this is the desire for a separate individual existence. The cure for suffering is to eliminate desire. Genuine peace, or nirvana, is only achieved when all human passions have been extinguished. Following the advice of Buddha is known as the Eightfold Path, which is supposed to be the means or process to eliminate suffering. Thus the eight spokes on the dharma wheel.

Kali, the black figure at the center of the picture above, is the mother of all other gods and goddesses, according to Hindu thinking. She is merciful and forgiving toward humans, whether one is good or evil, but is a powerful and frightening figure when she goes about to destroy evil demons like Shumb and Nishumb, as in this picture. Kali is "Shakti"—a sacred force embodied in a female form. Shiva himself—one of the five primary "forms" of God in Hindu philosophy—is incomplete without her. In Hinduism, destruction is not automatically evil, especially when what is being destroyed is a barrier to spiritual progress. Kali wields weapons to destroy the demons of ignorance and illusion and wears a necklace of skulls to remind us that her true name is Time.

"shallow, garrulous and lascivious" people. As to "too many children," this is strikingly obvious in more than a few examples of grossly neglected and undereducated young folk of all races, programmed to do nothing more than slave in menial jobs under the current world order.

KALI: THE BLACK DEITY

If you are wondering about the black deity, this refers to Kali, a most misunderstood Hindu deity. Black symbolizes transcendence, and is the color into which all others merge and are absorbed. Kali is a manifestation of God as Destroyer, "Terminator" if you will. Hindus do not so much worship Kali as they acknowledge, with awe and respect, her terrible destructive power. If she is to preside over the demise of civilization, then this is not going to be good at all; Kali is just not a nice girl. "Even more terrifying . . . is Kali, the black earth-mother, whose rites involve sacrificial killings—at one time of humans—and who is associated with dark, obscene rites and devil worship. She has black skin and a hideous tusked face, smeared with blood, the brow bearing a third eye. . . . She has four arms, and holds in one a weapon, in another the head of a giant, dripping blood; the other two raised to bless worshippers; the hands end in claws.

Her body is naked except for her "ornaments," which include earrings made of little children, a necklace of snakes, another of skulls, another of the heads of her sons, and a belt from which hang demon heads. If you think these words are scary and eerie, then you obviously have not seen a "horror" movie lately, where archetypes of evil and wickedness play over and over again for our children, no matter what hour of the day or night. So then, are we "unlucky because we deserve no luck," because of the choices we have made, including those of indecision, immorality, sloth and slovenliness? You decide.

"Kalki (also Kalkin and Kalaki) is the tenth and final Maha Avatara of Vishnu the Preserver. . . . The name Kalki is

often a metaphor for "eternity" or "time." The origins of the name probably lie in the word *kalka,* which refers to "dirt," "filth" or "foulness" and hence denote the "Destroyer of Foulness," "Destroyer of Confusion," "Destroyer of Darkness, or "The Annihilator of Ignorance." In Hindi *kal ki avatar* means "tomorrow's avatar." . . . In the Buddhist Kalachakra tradition, the Kalki (or Kulika) is the ruler of the legendary Kingdom of Shambala, where the whole of society is enlightened."

"Several famous myths tell just how uncontrollable is Kali's energy. Once, it was said, she dared to dance with Shiva, the Lord of the Dance. They grew wilder and wilder, more competitive in their dancing, until it seemed the world would shake itself to pieces—and so it will, For beneath all appearances,that dance continues." —*Goddesses and Heroines* by P. Monaghan.

Vishnu and Kalki will make their ride at the beginning of the end phase, and Vishnu will wield his sword, not wildly and indiscriminately, but for specific tasks. It is Kali, the dark goddess, who will accomplish the total destruction and disintegration of this world order. She and Shiva, Lord of Destruction, figure in a related segment in the turnings of the cosmic cycles. The world under Kali's feet will shatter as she finishes her Dance of Destruction, begun ages ago. The Higher Gods wrote the music, but it is Kali who will dance the dance. Are you ready for another paradox? Creation and destruction are one and the same. After the stage is cleared, a fresh new world comes forth.

If not already convinced that we live in the concluding cycle, then consider these additional words describing the times very near the end. According to the chronology, there are ten ages with 10 avatars, Buddha being the ninth. Whether you "believe in this" or not, read on and think of our present times.

"The tenth and the last incarnation of Vishnu has yet to come. It will usher in the end of our present age. Social and spiritual life will have degenerated to their lowest point. Sovereigns will set the tone for the final decline; they will be mean-minded and of limited power but during their short reigns they will attempt to profit to the maximum from their power. They will kill their subjects, and their neighbors will follow their example, and nothing will count but outward show. Even the Brahmins [priests and upper classes] will have nothing to distinguish them but their sacred thread, while the apparent wealth of materialists will be an empty display, for the real worth will have departed from everything. Truth and love will disappear from the Earth; falsehood will be the common currency of social existence and sensuality the sole bond between man and wife. . . . The Earth will be worshiped for its mineral treasures alone. The sacred rites will disappear:

Who Were the Indo-Aryans And Where Are They Now?

The present population of Punjab is said to be ethnically the same as the population of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro 4,000 years ago, belonging to the Indo-Aryan language-speaking group. The only inference that can be drawn from the anthropological and linguistic evidence is that the Harappan population in the Indus Valley and Gujarat in 2000 B.C. was composed of two or more groups, the more dominant among them having very close ethnic affinities with the modern Indo-Aryan speaking population of India. Their religion was a form of Vedism, the original form of Hinduism. There are many points in fact that prove the Vedic nature of the Indus Valley culture. Excavation has shown that the great majority of the sites of the Indus Valley culture were east, not west, of the Indus. Vedic texts contain interesting astronomical lore. The Vedic calendar was based upon sightings of the equinoxes and solstices. Such texts as Vedanga Jyotish speak of a time when the vernal equinox was in the middle of the Nakshtra Aslesha (or about 23 degrees 20 minutes, in the constellation of Cancer). This gives a date of 1300 B.C. The Yajur Veda and Atharva Veda speak of the vernal equinox in the Krittikas (Pleiades; early Taurus) and the summer solstice in Magha (early Leo). This gives a date of about 2400 BC. Earlier eras are also mentioned, but these two have numerous references to substantiate them. They prove the Vedic culture existed at these periods and already had a sophisticated system of astronomy. Vedic texts that mention these astronomical references list a group of 11 Vedic kings said to have conquered the region of India from sea to sea. Lands of the Aryans are mentioned in them from Afghanistan in the west to Nepal in the east, and south to Maharashtra. Hence the Vedic people were in these regions by the Krittika equinox—before 2400 B.C. According to one theory, the Vedic people were nomads in Punjab, coming down from Central Asia. However, the Rig Veda has nearly 100 references to the ocean, as well as dozens of references to ships, and to rivers flowing in to the sea. Vedic ancestors such as Manu, Turvasha, Yadu and Bhujyu are "flood" figures, who arrived from across the sea. The old god of the sea, Varuna, is the legendary father of many Vedic seers and seer families.

. . . mutual assent will replace the marriage ceremony; bluff will replace learning; and the robes of office will convey the right to govern.

"Finally, even the appearance of civilization will vanish; the people will revert to an animal existence. . . . At this point of degeneration, Vishnu will appear in person on Earth, riding a white horse, Kalki, which is the tenth incarnation. Vishnu will ride through the world, his arm aloft and bearing a drawn sword blazing like a comet. He will accomplish the final destruction of the wicked and prepare for the renewal of creation and resurgence of virtue in the next Maha Yuga (Great Age)."

"The advent of this avatar has been known of and predicted for thousands of years in various holy books and obscure texts including the Book of Revelation."

HORSE AND RIDER

"And I saw, and behold, a pale horse, and its rider's name was Death, and Hades followed him; and they were given power . . . to kill with sword and with famine and with pestilence and by wild beasts of the Earth. . . . Then I saw heaven opened, and behold, a white horse! He who sat upon it is called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he judges and makes war. . . . From his mouth issues a sharp sword with which to smite the nations. . . ." Apocalypse of St. John 6:8; 19:11, 15.

Does this sound like Jesus, who walked or rode donkeys, preached peace, love and forgiveness, even forbidding his disciples to do violence when he was betrayed and arrested, and who never made war? If not, who could the horse and rider be? While there is no room to treat the subject here, several scholars make solid linguistic arguments that ancient Sanskrit texts and later Buddhist texts form the real basis of the much later assembled Greek New Testament. The Greeks, long before Christianity appeared, called the great sky stallion Pegasus. Of course, the "Man on a White Horse" is also a secular political logo, used by the new world order loving Council on Foreign Relations. The basic symbolism of our Indo-Aryan root culture, without dispute, predates the Christian writings by thousands of years. So, what is the most likely origin of the white horse and rider motif? Beyond this one symbol, at least some readers must realize that the scriptures and prophecies of more than a few traditions are eerily alike, pointing to similar cataclysmic events and symbols at end times.

Westerners often have difficulty understanding the symbols. Some degrade and disrespect the teachings, calling them "New Age." Of course, there is absolutely nothing "new" about them. Sathya Sai Baba says it all in a simple, but profound way: "The advent of this avatar has been known of and predicted for thousands of years in various holy books and obscure texts including the Book of Revelation, Nostradamus in his book *Cen-*

Gold in the Furnace by Savitri Devi

Gold in the Furnace is an ardent National Socialist's vivid and moving account of life in occupied Germany in the bloody and vindictive aftermath of World War II.

Author and Aryan thinker Savitri Devi is scathing in her description of Allied brutality and hypocrisy: millions of innocent German civilians were murdered from Allied firebombings, and millions more perished after the war, driven from their ancestral homelands by Soviets, Czechs and Poles. More than 1 million prisoners of war—many non-combatants—perished from purposeful starvation and exposure to the elements due to non-existent housing. Untold thousands disappeared in slave labor camps from the Congo to Siberia.

In ***Gold in the Furnace*** Savitri Devi describes in vivid detail how individual National Socialists were subjected to "de-Nazification" by Germany's so-called democratic liberators—murdered, tortured, imprisoned and executed for their beliefs. Other lower level Nazis were starved, denied the right to make a living and forced to "confess" to the crime of being German. Devi also chronicles the rape of Germany—the systematic plunder of industry and science and the clear-cutting of ancient German forests.

In spite of the disaster, Devi did not see this as the end of National Socialism. She saw it as trial by fire—the separating of the base metal from gold; a prelude to a new beginning.

She also dedicates chapters to presenting the basic philosophy and constructive political program of National Socialism. This book is almost impossible to find in the U.S.

GOLD IN THE FURNACE:
Softcover, 292 pages, #430, **$45** minus 10% PLUS $3 per book S&H inside the U.S.
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turies, *The Ocean of Light* (an ancient Persian manuscript of the revelations of Prophet Mohammed), and the *Shuka Naadi Granthi*, containing detailed prophecies of the Kalki Avatar written on hundreds of palm leaf manuscripts by Sage Shuka over 5,000 years ago."

TIME OF GREAT EVIL

Sai Baba had this also to say: "The time of great evil mentioned in the prophecies corresponds to the present day with its world wars, regimes of mad dictators and authoritarian rulers, nuclear weapons, famines, diseases, pollution, crime, violence, catastrophes and worldwide decline of morality. The Western mind is capable of believing in Jesus as the Son of God, at least on the part of some of the population, but seems unable or unwilling to grasp the concept of the Avatar as an incarnation of God. By contrast, the average Indian is aware of historical divine personalities, and Eastern literature is full of descriptions of the various avatars. The Bhagavata text is precisely about the various descents of the Divine on Earth.

"The Avatar comes to reveal man to himself, to restore him his birthright of Atmic bliss. He does not come to found a new creed, to breed a new faction, to instill a new God. . . . The Avatar comes as man in order to demonstrate that man is divine, and to be within reach of man."

Neither the guru nor I want to "convert" you, but if you agree with Godfrey Higgins and others that our deepest cultural roots are in the "hive" of India, then the material could take on a deeper meaning. But the sole purpose of this brief exercise is educational, taking a look at a most complex and dynamic theological and historical system. The actions and interventions of the Great Avatar are not always discernible when they come to pass, and are often understood but incompletely, even when they are later recognized.

"The fools scorn me when I take on human form; my essence, supreme source of beings, escapes them." Bhagavad Gita 9:2.

We are at the dénouement of the present world order, preceding an entirely new phase of events. In the short term, it is a bleak and black scenario, but this too shall pass. In spite of the destructive days of the Kali Yuga, there is a breath of hope and optimism in the coming Maha Yuga, a Great New Order and true New Age, a "renewal of creation and resur-

Scholars agree we are now at the turning of the Age of Aquarius, a moment of history when, according to legend, someone is scheduled to return in order to shed some light in this world, which is presently swimming in total darkness. The Kalki-Purana says Vishnu will descend upon the Earth at the end of the present age, which is the Kali Yuga, or the Age of Darkness, the Age of Pisces. As the Jews await the coming of a messiah, the Hindus await the arrival of Kalki, who will destroy evil, dispel darkness and again usher in the Golden Age, the Krita Yuga. It is said Vishnu (above) will appear as Kalki, riding a white horse, with drawn sword, blazing like a comet. He will usher in a new era of purity, rightness and peace, and then return to heaven. Many faiths, according to diverse worldwide prophecies, whether Hindu, Muslim, Zoroastrian, Buddhist, Jewish, Christian etc, wait for the return of the Celestial Messenger or Avatar or Christos. It is sometimes said this figure is to appear on a spiritual winged horse of fire. An example from Islam is the return of the prophet Mohammed as the expected Imam Mahdi. In A.D. 621, Mohammed supposedly had a famous dream. Mohammed was sleeping deeply when suddenly a voice called: "Awake, thou sleeper, awake!" Mohammed saw in front of him the shining Archangel Gabriel, who invited him to step outside. Before the door stood a dazzling horse with the wings of an immense eagle. Gabriel presented the horse to Mohammed, saying that it was "Burak," the horse of Abraham. Burak whinnied and allowed Mohammed to vault onto its back. In such fashion he ascended to heaven through the seven spheres (sometimes called the seven heavens).

MESO-AMERICAN CALENDARS

The Aztec calendar shown here (properly called the Eagle Bowl) was basically similar to that of the Maya. These amazingly accurate calendars have been in use in various forms for more than 2,000 years. A prophecy based on the Eagle Bowl states: "After 13 heavens of decreasing choice, and nine hells of increasing doom, the Tree of Life shall blossom with a fruit never before known in creation, and that fruit shall be the New Spirit of Men." The 13 heavens and 9 hells were each 52 years long (1,144 years total). Each of the 9 hells was to be worse than the last. On the final day of the last hell (August 17, 1987), Tezcatlipoca, god of death, would remove his mask of jade to reveal himself as Quetzalcoatl, god of peace. In the mythology of the Aztecs, the first age of mankind ended with the animals devouring humans. The second age was finished by wind, the third by fire, and the fourth by water. The present fifth epoch is called Sun of Earthquake, which began in 3113 B.C. and will end on December 21, A.D. 2012. (This date coincides closely with that determined by Terence McKenna in *The Invisible Landscape* as indicated by his computer analysis of the ancient Chinese oracle-calendar, the I Ching.) It supposedly will be the last destruction of human existence on Earth. Actually the Mayan and Aztec calendars do not end in 2012 at all. They are like the odometer on a car. As each section of the odometer reaches 9 and then clicks over to 0, it starts a new cycle. So we'll just have to wait and see who is right about the "end of the world."

gence of virtue." This is no puerile heaven of cloud-hopping harp players, waiting for their loved ones and pets to appear. The souls chosen to reincarnate in the New World, as always, have hard work ahead as they climb the stairs of greatness to even higher levels. But before this, the present day of degradation, disease and degeneration must come to a cataclysmic end. It must decline, deteriorate, decompose, deconstruct and decay, passing away completely. But do not despair; keep your eye on the prize. From the ashes of destruction, like a phoenix, a new seed, a new birth, a renaissance of good and positive forces, a restored and purer way of life, begins.

The Christian Bible, the ancient scriptures and prophecies of Egypt, India, Persia, the Mayas, Incas and Aztecs, and a host of others, tell us to look for the proper signs and symbols to understand the holy mysteries of the end times. One of the most useful lessons is that the answers to the mysteries, i.e., the keys to the kingdom, are within each of us. And sometimes, both annoyingly and enticingly, the answers are "hidden in plain sight."

"You know how to interpret the appearance of the sky, but you cannot interpret the signs of the times. An evil and adulterous generation seeks for a sign, but no sign shall be given to it except the sign of Jonah." —Matthew 16:3b-4

"Unless you see signs and wonders you will not believe." —John 4:48.

"The disciples say to Jesus: Tell us what our end will be. Jesus says: Have you then deciphered the beginning that you ask about the end? For where the beginning is, there shall be the end. Blessed is the man who reaches the beginning; he will know the end. . . ." —Gospel of St. Thomas, Saying 18.

Explicitly religious documents like the Bible, the Koran and others are regarded by billions of believers, not only as valid history, but for legal primacy as well. The words, archetypes and paradigms of ancient Indo-Aryana are an equally valid, but considerably older, interpretation of world events. While the other two elements of the Hindu trinity (Brahma, the Creator; and Shiva, the Destroyer) play key roles, this ongoing cosmic drama centers on Vishnu, the Preserver and Savior. As the Great Avatar, it is he who descends again and again, in various and sundry incarnations and names, guiding and blessing us. Vishnu has a myriad of names, but we await his triumphant materialization as he who rides at the turning time, when Vishnu-Kalki, in synchronized harmony with the dark dance of Kali, form another trinity of sorts, sweeping away the abominations and accumulated filth and trash of eons to reveal a wondrous Great Age. Creation continues and the Eternal Drama unfolds anew on a fresh stage.

"There will come a time when you believe everything is finished. That will be the beginning." —Louis L'Amour. ✦

This Shiva Nataraja (Lord of the Dance) competes with fellow dancer Kali (the small figure immediately to the right of Nataraja). This sculpture is from Brihadisvara temple, which is part of the Tamil Dravidian Gangaikondacholapuram, constructed in the 11th century A.D. His wife Parvati is in the niche immediately to your right, along with Shiva's mount, the bull Nandi. The figures in the next row down below are musicians. The "dwarf" being crushed under Nataraja's feet is a symbol for ignorance or forgetfulness, Purusha. The purpose of the dance is to release men from illusion of the idea of the self and of the physical world; Nataraja represents apocalypse and creation as he dances away the illusory world of "*maya*," transforming it into power and enlightenment.

RESOURCES:

There are hundreds of books on this subject, old and new. But for a look at the more esoteric parts of history and religion, and many other fascinating topics, see Godfrey Higgins's *Anacaplysis: An Attempt to Draw Aside the Veil of the Saitic Isis, Or an Inquiry Into the Origin of Languages, Nations and Religions*, Volumes One and Two, 1836. Also exploring the cycle of avatars are several chapters in *Middle Ages Revisited* by Alexander Del Mar, 1899. But of special importance and inspiration to this exposition is *Indian Mythology* by Veronica Ions, London, 1967, part of a series highlighting mythological systems around the world. Never reprinted, it has become a somewhat obscure volume. It is one of those "short" books (with beautiful illustrations), not many pages (141), but each one filled with information and insight for the informed reader. While the author says nothing of herself, readers need not go far before realizing they have encountered a writer truly inspired by the classic Indo-Aryan archetypes, as well as a master expositor of this often-difficult subject matter. Her renderings of the ancient texts are excellent, and in congruence with those of other translators. Also included in my article are quotations from certain religious and secular voices illustrating themes more than a bit similar to the Indo-Aryan view of history and end times.

ENDNOTES:

[1] The "day of Brahma" is the basic cycle called a *kalpa*. Each kalpa lasts for 4,320 million years. The "night of Brahma" is as long as the day. A total of 360 such days and nights form one "year of Brahma." Brahma's lifespan lasts for 100 such years. The current *kalpa*, called the *Varaha kalpa*, is the first day of Brahma's 51st year. During the day of Brahma, creation is in its active phase. During the night there is a cosmic calm and life is at a standstill. Each *kalpa* is divided into 14 *manvantaras* (or secondary cycles, each lasting 306,720,000 years). In each *manvantara* the world is entirely recreated with a new "manu" as its progenitor. Currently we are in the seventh *manvantara* of the *kalpa* and *Manu Vaivasvata* is its progenitor. Each *manvantara* in turn contains 71 *mahayugas* or eons, of which 1000 form a *kalpa* (each lasting 4,320,000 years). Each *mahayuga* is further divided into four ages called *yugas*, namely *Krta*, *Treta*, *Dvapara* and *Kali*: the first lasting 1,728,000 years, the second 1,296,000, the third 864,000 and the last for 432,000. We are now in the 5,102nd year of the Kali Yuga of the 28th *mahayuga* of the 7th *manvantara* of the *Varaha kalpa*. This yuga is said to have begun in the year of the Mahabharata War. Another reference quotes the commencement of the current Kali Yuga to coincide with the day of the death of Krishna.—Ed.]

[2] Author of *Indian Mythology, The History of Mythology, The World's Mythology in Color,* and *Egyptian Mythology*.—Ed.

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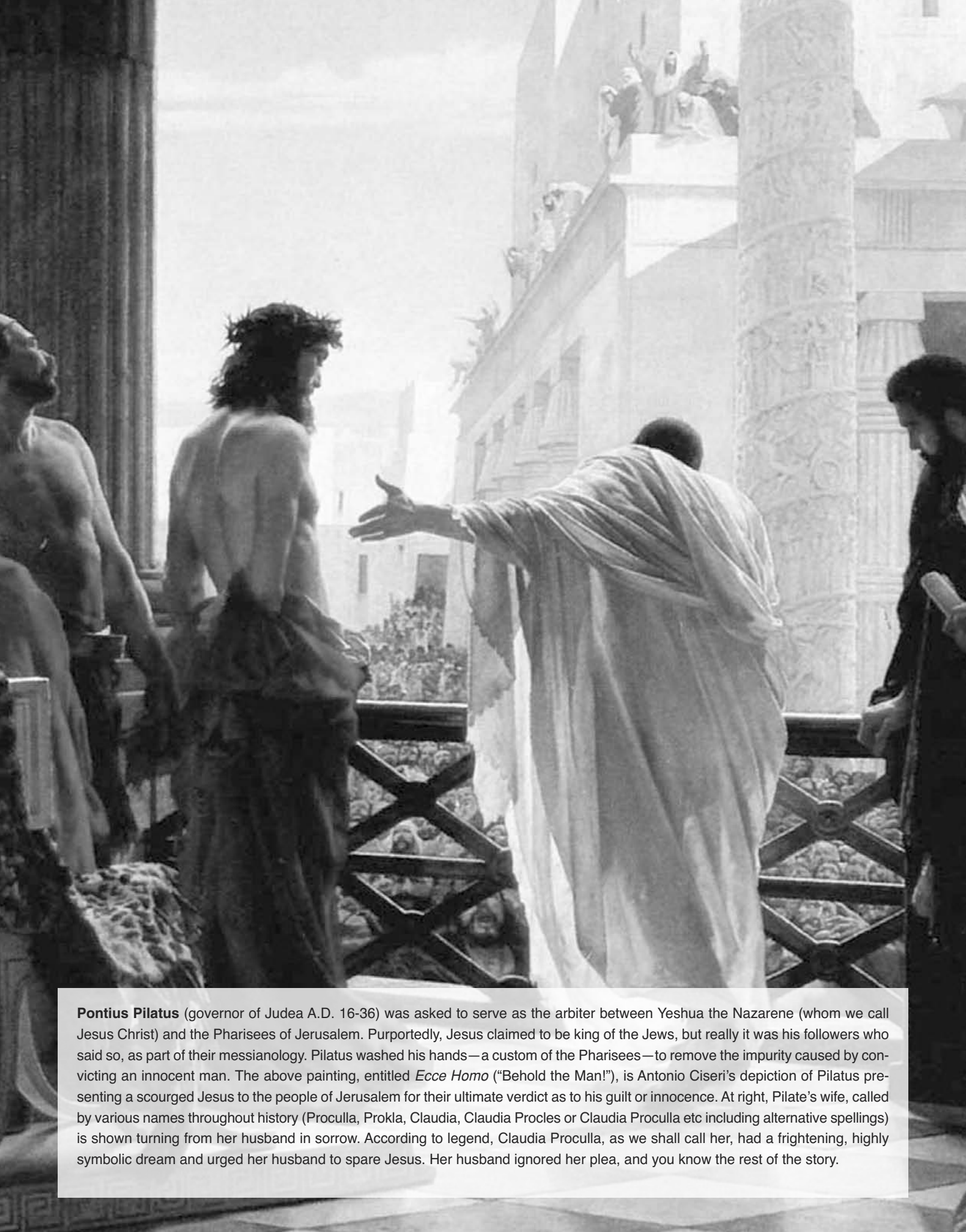

Pontius Pilatus (governor of Judea A.D. 16-36) was asked to serve as the arbiter between Yeshua the Nazarene (whom we call Jesus Christ) and the Pharisees of Jerusalem. Purportedly, Jesus claimed to be king of the Jews, but really it was his followers who said so, as part of their messianology. Pilatus washed his hands—a custom of the Pharisees—to remove the impurity caused by convicting an innocent man. The above painting, entitled *Ecce Homo* ("Behold the Man!"), is Antonio Ciseri's depiction of Pilatus presenting a scourged Jesus to the people of Jerusalem for their ultimate verdict as to his guilt or innocence. At right, Pilate's wife, called by various names throughout history (Proculla, Prokla, Claudia, Claudia Procles or Claudia Proculla etc including alternative spellings) is shown turning from her husband in sorrow. According to legend, Claudia Proculla, as we shall call her, had a frightening, highly symbolic dream and urged her husband to spare Jesus. Her husband ignored her plea, and you know the rest of the story.

6 million?

Historical Truth *versus* Religious Dogma

Recent highly publicized trials involving citizens of Western countries who have been extradited back to their place of birth, Germany, for alleged "crimes against the memory of victims of the holocaust," have brought into question the jurisdictional powers of the German courts as well as the legality of the very "laws" under which the extradited people are tried. Those people were in no way involved in World War II crimes, nor do they even attempt to justify any such crimes as may have existed. They have merely questioned certain technical aspects of the so-called "holocaust." For example: Were people (mainly it is Jews we hear about) murdered in homicidal "gas chambers"? And if so, was it on orders of Adolf Hitler, as the official version of the holocaustian hypothesis states? Was there an intention to exterminate all Jews? And why do the courts refuse to admit physical evidence concerning the alleged use of "gas chambers" in places like Auschwitz? Their antics are reminiscent of Alice in Wonderland, but a lot less entertaining. And above all, what about this strange, round figure of 6 million that continues to crop up? Was the 6 million figure arrived at by demographic professionals—or as the result of a cabalistic, numerological interpretation of the Torah? Do we now have a new established religion in America and most of the Western World, something that might be called Holocaustianity? And will Holocaustianity's heretics be treated as the so-called "witches" were in medieval times? Read on . . .

Why the 'Holocaust' Death Toll Has to Be '6 Million'

By Daniel W. Michaels

When religious beliefs clash with historical truth, the judicial system is often called upon to resolve the dispute. So it was when Pontius Pilatus, according to the Bible, was prevailed upon to preside over the dispute between the Jewish elders and Yeshua the Galilean, whom we call Jesus Christ. So it is today when the judicial system is asked to decide the guilt or innocence of individuals who illegally(!) question with science one or another aspect of the "holocaust" dogma of the court historians.

Pilatus, as the Roman procurator of Judea (A.D. 16-36), had full legal, judicial authority to act as he did, regardless of the verdict he delivered. However, he also had the decency to wash his hands of the entire matter. "I am innocent of the blood of this just person," he declared. (Matt. 27:24-5).

Two German immigrants to the New World, Germar Rudolf and Ernst Zündel, both of whom are married to U.S. citizens, were nevertheless seized by U.S. authorities and deported to Germany and Canada for the "thought" crime of having questioned aspects of the holocaustian hypothesis. Rudolf was a chemist associated with the Max Planck Institute whose forensic studies of the Auschwitz chambers ascertained that they could not possibly have been used for the horrific homicidal purposes attributed to them.

Pontius Pilate at least had the decency to wash his hands of the entire matter. "I am innocent of the blood of this just person," he declared.

Ernst Zündel is a printer and publisher who over the years has published materials that contradicted aspects of the official version of the holocaust and World War II. Many legal questions are involved in the apprehension, trials, convictions and imprisonments of these two men.

The judges presiding over these cases in Canada, the United States and Germany used questionable legal devices to prevent the accused or accuseds from defending his or their particular "heresy." Thus, for example, the Canadian judge, Hugh Locke, convicted Zündel for, among other charges, "spreading false news," which was a ridiculous charge, later thrown out. In the German trial of Rudolf, Judge Ulrich Meinerzhagen "clarified" the law he employed, explaining to the convicted chemist: "It is irrelevant whether or not the holocaust ever took place; his [Rudolf's] denial is punishable under the law in Germany."

Despite the outcome of his trial, Zündel was fortunate to be tried in Canada, where he had a trial by jury and an excellent attorney, Doug Christie, who exposed the incompetence of the prosecution witnesses for all to see. In Germany, Rudolf did not have a trial by jury, but he had a heroic and courageous defense lawyer in Sylvia Stolz, whom Judge Meinerzhagen jailed for "incitement of the masses."

In the United States, judges need not even hear questions about the validity of the holocaust. They simply take "judicial notice" of the supposed fact that the holocaust occurred (with all the connected dogmas of the hypothesis), just as the official version describes it, as surely as the Sun rises and sets in the course of 24 hours. They thus avoid discussing details of the holocaust entirely. Consequently, all critical legal questions concerning the holocaust that depart from the official received version have effectively been removed from the jurisdiction of the court, making them a taboo subject in the same sense that the validity of religious tenets ought not be judged in courtrooms. The courts in the United States and parts of Europe have obviously accepted the logic of Pierre Vidal-Naquet, a defender of the official version of the holocaust, namely: "One shouldn't ask how such a mass murder was possible. It was technically possible because it happened."

Both religious beliefs and the secular civil law must of course be respected, but they are and should remain separate domains. Biblical and/or Koranic prescripts and injunctions are perfectly valid in their own right as guides to personal behavior, but their application to the conduct of state affairs and international relations is quite inappropriate.

It must be remembered, when considering the legality and legitimacy of the holocaust trials being held in Germany today, that the structure and ambit of the judiciary of the Federal Republic was established in 1948 when Germany was under the total control of the occupation powers. Carlo Schmid, an expert on international law and now known as the "Father of the Basic Law," was called upon to formulate a provisional legal basis for governing the Western occupation zones. At the time (and arguably today), the Federal Republic is not a totally sovereign state. Schmid's "Organizational Form of a Modality of Foreign Rule" was accepted by the Allies and became Germany's Basic Law (*Grundgesetz*). It remains the Federal Republic's Basic Law to this day. Critics consider it merely a statute of the occupation, and if these critics are correct then the German courts are serving as the "cat's-paw" of countries that do not have such laws—countries in which

Predictive Torah Numerology of the Holocaust, Date for Return to Israel

FIGURE 1: Strange as it may sound, Israel can thank the Hebrew letter for V, or "Vav," with the numerical value "6" (shown here) for her founding. Note: Hebrew reads from right to left.

FIGURE 2: "Tav-Shin-Vav-Beit-Vav is Hebrew for "You will return." If it had been so written (correctly) in the Torah of Judaism, or Old Testament, we would have been spared much of the nonsense about the holocaust and the claimed "6 million." The blue character is the "missing six."

FIGURE 3: "Tav-Shin-Beit-Vav" is what the Torah actually says for "You will return." The first "V" or "6" is missing (compare figure 2). The rabbis interpreted this spelling error to mean that 6 million had to die, regardless of any evidence that it was far less (possibly 200,000) Jews who actually died of all causes during WWII.

FIGURE 4: "Tav-Shin-Beit-Vav" is what the Torah actually says for "You will return" = Tashuvu, or Teshuva. Numerically, Tav = 400 + Shin = 300 + Beth or Beit or Vet = 2 + Vav = 6 = a total of 708. The number 708 is interpreted as the Jewish year 5708, which corresponds to the Christian year 1948—the year Israel was established and the Jews supposedly returned to the Promised Land. Note: We should add that *Tashuvu l'achuzato* is Hebrew for "you shall return," meaning a return to a former status as free men, and the return of a territorial inheritance.

freedom of speech and of the press take precedence.

It can only be concluded that the Western powers have decided for convenience and reasons of state (*raisons d'état*) that the homicidal gas chambers, in effect the alleged murder weapon in this horrendous crime, not be subjected to strict forensic studies. Pontius Pilatus at least had total control over his court. In matters dealing with the holocaust today German judges seem to be answering on behalf of a higher authority—their former occupying powers. As a consequence, the German courts refuse to admit material evidence that might lead to verifying or disproving the ultimate truth of a specific holocaustian event. Eyewitness and hearsay evidence remain sufficient for these courts.

In an earlier time, when America was young, another German immigrant, Peter Zenger, a printer and journalist who settled in New York, was accused of libel against the British governor of the colony, William Cosby. Zenger had criticized the English gentleman in *The New York Weekly Journal,* America's first party newspaper, printed by the young German. The governor, as a representative of the crown, had Zenger arrested and thrown in prison for his impudence. Fortunately, however, Zenger engaged a courageous Scottish-American attorney, Andrew Hamilton from Philadelphia, for his defense.

Boldly, Hamilton, rather than arguing the innocence of his client, attacked the legality of the very "laws" under which Zenger was arrested. Were the laws in fact legal? The jurors decided they were not; and by doing so laid the groundwork for the First Amendment and freedom of the press in the United States.

Yesteryear's elite in America, the British ruling class, had been successfully challenged in the courts and their self-protecting laws overturned; today's American pro-Zionist elite have still been able to maintain the status quo with respect to enforcing holocaust laws and preventing opposition lawyers from dismantling the legal facade.

Despite the fact that over the past half-century investigators, including liberals, conservatives, Jews and gentiles, have drastically reduced the estimated number of Jews who perished during World War II from the original 6 million to less than 1 million (some even as low as 200,000-300,000), the 6 million figure is still retained and much touted. Why is this?

The following excerpt has been translated from the booklet *Auschwitz: Forensisch untersucht,* Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, East Sussex, UK, 2008 (pp 50-2) as an example of the religious aspects, especially the importance of the 6 million figure, involved in the holocaust. (The author is not designated.)

The only moral grounds for the establishment of the Jewish state and justification for the seizure of Palestine involving the murder and expulsion of the Palestinian people as well as for the "6-million holocaust" are derived from Biblical texts. After being made aware of the story of the "6 million," the world was told that the Jews must have their own homeland in which to live safely and ensure that a second "6-million holocaust" would never recur. The fact is that in the Old Testament, God promises the Jews their own land. The Jews would receive this land from God through the extermination, expulsion and robbery of their enemies: "The LORD your God will clear away these nations before you little by little; you will not be able to put an end to them quickly, for the wild beasts would grow too numerous for you . . . But the LORD your God will deliver them before you, and will throw them into great confusion until they are destroyed . . . He will deliver their kings into your hands so that you will make their names perish from under heaven; no man will be able to stand before you [Israel] until you have destroyed them . . . All the commandments which I command thee this day shall ye observed to do, that ye may live, and multiply, and go in and possess the land which the LORD swore unto your fathers."[1]

"The only moral grounds for the establishment of Israel and justification for the expulsion of the Palestinian people as well as for the 6-million' are derived from Biblical texts."

Referring to the Old Testament, or Torah to the Jews, Golda Meir, former prime minister of Israel, argued: "This land [meaning the state of Israel] exists as the fulfillment of God's own promise. It would be absurd to contest the legitimacy of Israel."[2]

The Guardian added: "The Biblical promise is Israel's only justification for her existence. . . . There is certainly no moral justification for the existence of Israel."

In Jewish religious mythology truth only exists in the texts of the "holy scriptures" and the prophecies, not from historical facts: "Jewish life is determined by the fulfillment of written commandments and prohibitions. . . . The Old Testament is the basis of Jewry."[3]

To be sure, the "holy" scriptures do seem to promise the Jewish people a return to the "Promised Land" (depending on your interpretation). However, no point in time is named, and the conditions for a "return" are unknown. How then did the rabbis "know" that God decided A.D. 1948 was the time to create the state of Israel? And which prerequisites had to be fulfilled for the establishment of the state?

When in 1917 the British Foreign Affairs Minister Arthur Balfour in the name of the Crown approved the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine (the notorious "Balfour Declaration"), the "holy" scriptures were consulted to determine the conditions under which God would permit the seizure of Palestine from its natives for the establishment of what it had been decided to call "Israel."

The scriptural scholars were resourceful, concluding that the "return" could only occur with 6 million fewer souls. That 6 million could not return could only mean, for the scholars, that 6 million had to be sacrificed. Only the highest form of sacrifice in the Jewish religious mythology—sacrificial fire—would be appropriate for this gigantic sacrifice. For the Jews, holocaust, which means thoroughly destroyed by fire, was always the expression of total dedication to God: "The *ola* (holocaust[4]) was the highest expression of total dedication to God as long as the sacrifice service was in force and being executed."[5] According to the Torah, Jews, from the beginning, were obliged to please Yahweh with sacrificial fire or to designate it for a case: "It is an offering made by fire of a sweet savor unto the LORD."[6]

But how did the Jewish scriptural scholars ascertain that 6 million had to be sacrificed for the "return" to the Promised Land? The clue for the priests resided in the prophecy itself. Each Hebrew letter also possesses a numerical value. The letter Vav or Vau, for example, stands for the number 6. In the Torah, the prophecy of the return is a word spelled: "Tav-Shin-Beit-Vav" (which is supposed to mean "you shall return"). The correct Hebrew letters for this would be "Tav-Shin-Vav-Beit-Vav."

Since the Torah text does not have the first "V," it is missing a numerical value of six. The missing six was somehow interpreted to mean that 6 million Jews must be missing before the return to the Holy Land and the establishment of the Jewish state. Thus, two years after the Balfour Declaration in 1919 Jewish organizations announced that "6 million, through no fault of their own and through no transgressions against the laws of God, were dying. Solely because of the awful tyranny of war and the bigoted lust for Jewish blood were 6 million human beings being hurled toward the grave in this threatening holocaust."[7]

But this first 6-million holocaust was, so to speak, put on ice because, according to rabbinical interpretations, the time was not yet ripe in the 1920s for the "return." The founding of the Jewish state must take place in 1948.

The numerical value of the prophecy "you shall return" forms the number 708. This date is arrived at cabbalistically: Tav = 400, Shin = 300, Beth or Beit or Vet = 2, Vav = 6; the sum total of which is 708. This is very important for Jewry since when we celebrate the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948, accord-

ing to the Jewish calendar, the year is 5708. Since the cabbalists for some reason ignored the thousands digit, the numerical value coincides with the year of Israel's establishment. Consequently, the " return" could not take place shortly after the Balfour Declaration in 1917. Rather, a second world war was necessary for the prophecy to become reality: "The worldwide boycott against Germany in 1933 and the later massive declarations of war against Germany were initiated by the Zionist leaders and the Jewish World Congress. . . ."[8]

The 6-million burnt sacrifice was therefore the prerequisite for the establishment of the Jewish state. As Robert B. Goldmann writes: Without the holocaust there would be no Jewish state."[9] And the chairman of the "Conference of Liberated Jews," Zalman Grinberg, revealed on January 27, 1946 at a Conference to Support the Establishment of the State of Israel: "We sacrificed 6 million human beings."[10]

From that time on in Germany the criminal law held that the Jewish 6-million prophecy was true and that the crematoria in the concentration camps did therefore produce 6 million burnt offerings. Every German must believe in the 6-million holocaust. If he does not so believe he can be jailed for up to five years. With its (Az: 2 St RR 8/96) decision, the Highest Land Court in Munich protects the symbolic content of the 6-million burnt offerings with respect to the gas chambers and the crematoria: To contest this method of execution with its symbolic content disparages the memory of the dead."[11]

The highly regarded Jewish expert on the holocaust, Raul Hilberg, has also referred to the sacramental aspect of the hypothesis: "The numbers are important for a very simple reason. Call it religious if you want." ✦

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3 Michael Wolffsohn, *Die Welt*, September 13, 2002, p. 8.
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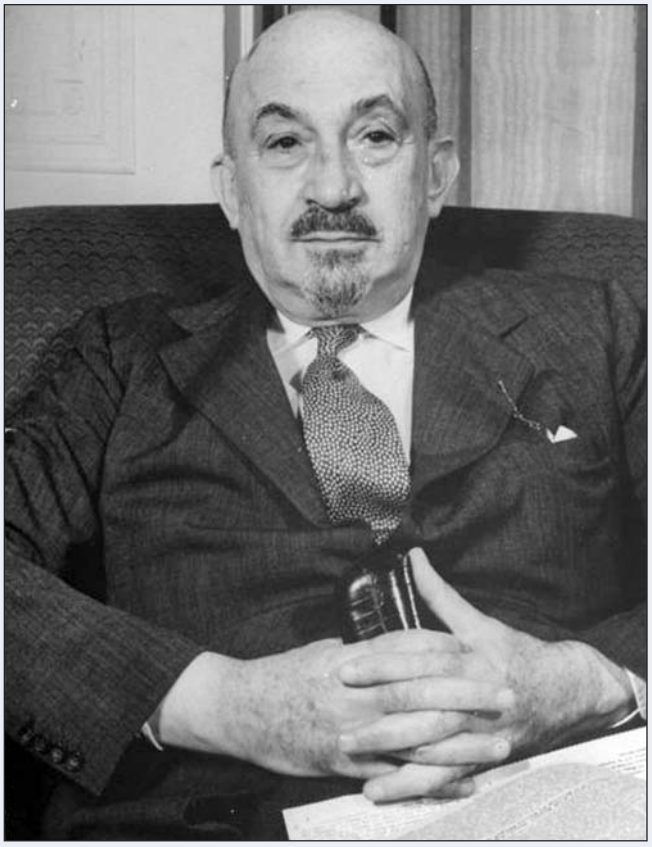
The Myth of the Six Million—Examining the Nazi Extermination Plot: Prof. David Hoggan covers: Hitler's real feelings toward the Jews; Jewish memoirs of the camps; Hoess memoirs; Jewish memoirs; torture confessions; facts and myths; Red Cross appraisals; Eichmann; Hitler's depravity; and more. Introduction by Willis A. Carto. Softcover, 119 pages, #446, ***$14*** minus 10% for subscribers. ***Bulk discount: Just $9 each for 10 or more (reg. $10 each in bulk—save 10%).*** **Call 1-877-773-9077 to order.**



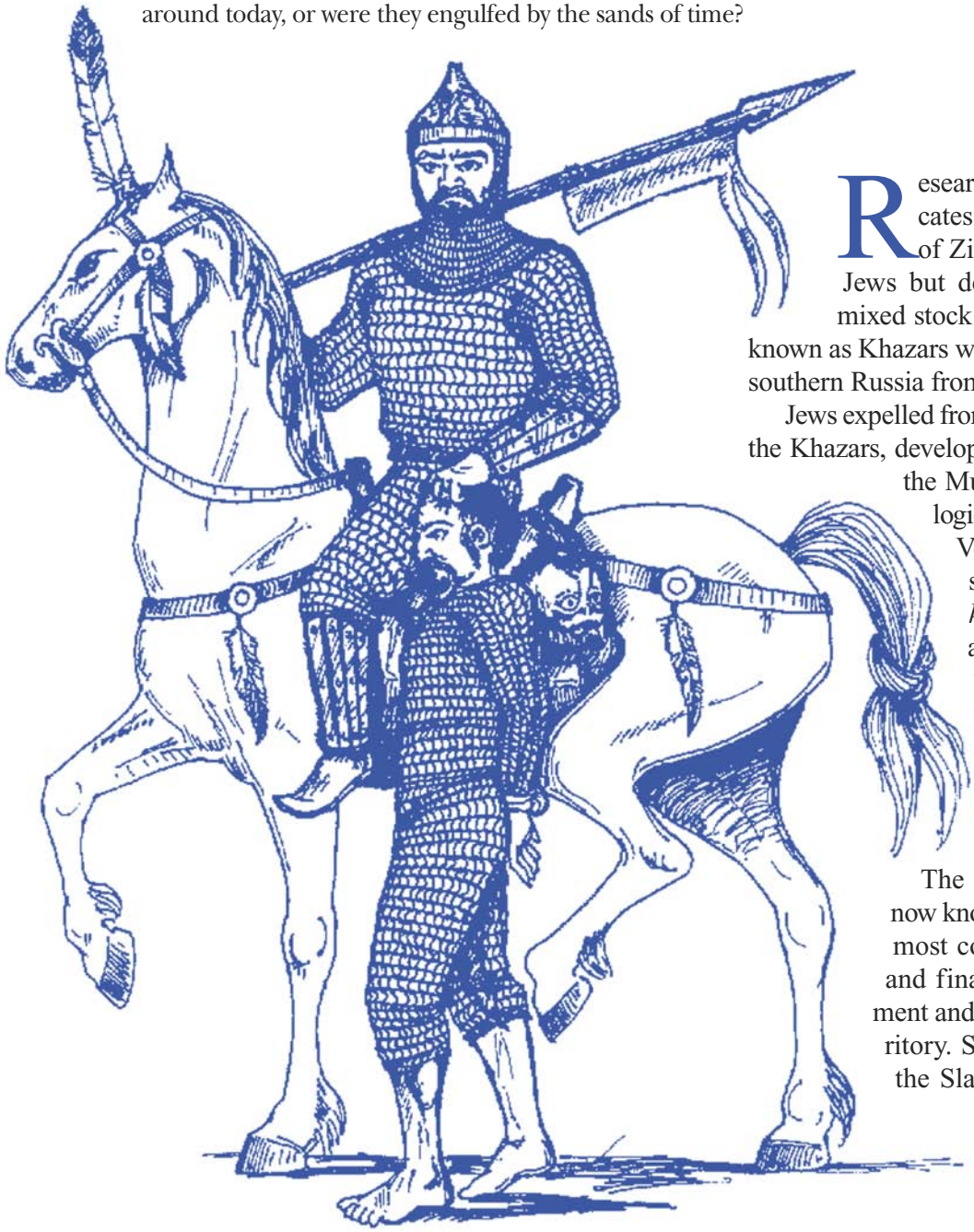
Chaim Weizmann

A complex character, Chaim Weizmann (1874-1952) played a key role in the issuing of the notorious Balfour Declaration, in which Britain committed itself to the establishment of a Jewish "home" in Palestine, despite the fact that the land was fully settled by Palestinians, who had lived there for thousands of years. He led the Zionist delegation to the Peace Conference at Versailles. In the 1930s he sought to save the Nazis from the international boycott, and he announced in 1937 that he would abandon the Jews of Europe as so much "dust." An elitist, he cared not for the average uneducated Jewish pawnbroker, shop owner or moneylender, and preferred that this "dust" disappear and that only Jewish doctors, lawyers, bankers, industrialists and other "professional" Jews settle in Palestine. After the war, Weizmann was instrumental in the adoption of the partition plan by the UN, and in the recognition of the state of Israel by the United States. Weizmann was chosen to serve as the first president of Israel.

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center.

The Khazars Revisited

THOUGH LITTLE REMEMBERED NOW, at the peak of its power, from the 7th to the 10th centuries A.D., the Khazar empire played a major part in shaping the destiny of Europe. The khan of the Khazars was of little less importance than Charles the Great and his successors. Are ancestors of these fierce Turkic predators still around today, or were they engulfed by the sands of time?



BY CONRAD GRIEB

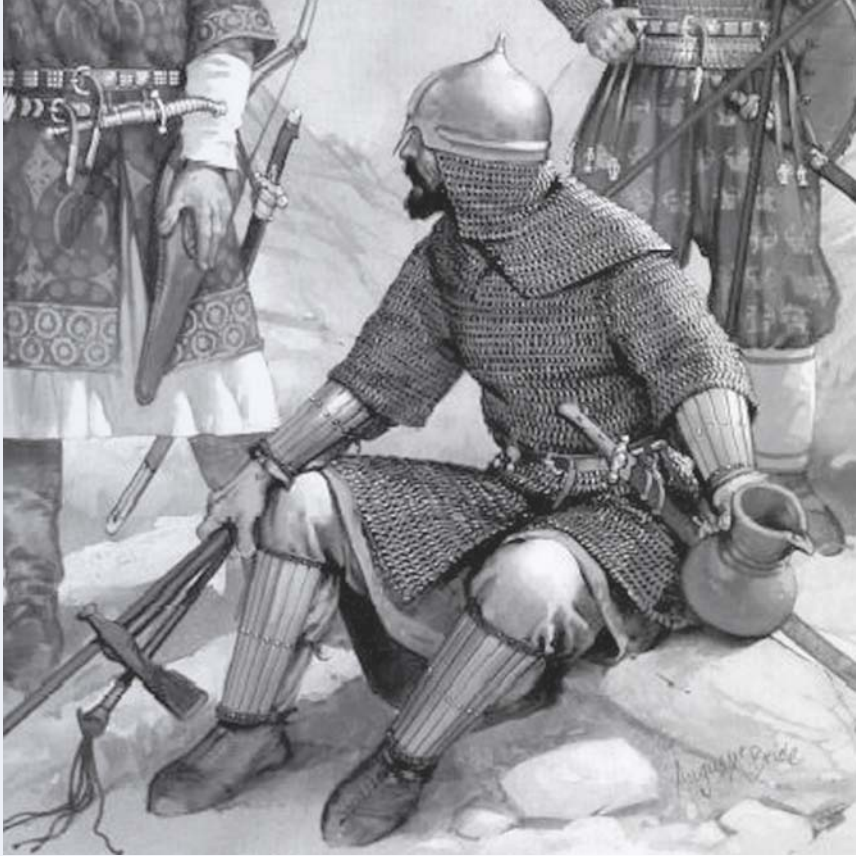
Research into the history of the Jews indicates that the promoters and supporters of Zionism were not Orthodox Biblical Jews but descendants of a pagan people of mixed stock with Mongol and Turkic affinities known as Khazars whose territory embraced the area of southern Russia from the Caspian to the Black Sea.

Jews expelled from other lands sought a home among the Khazars, developed trade there and contended with the Muslims and Christians for the theological allegiance of this people. George Vernadsky in his *Ancient Russia* states that the ruling chieftain (*khakan* or *chagan*), probably Bulan,[1] adopted the Jewish religion (c. A.D. 741) partly because of incipient tension between Christians and the adherents of the new Islamic faith and partly out of fear of becoming subject to the power of the Byzantine emperor.

The Slavs, especially those in the area now known as Ukraine, were engaged in almost constant warfare with the Khazars; and finally destroyed the Khazar government and took a large portion of Khazar territory. Some subject Khazars remained in the Slav-held lands,. Others migrated to Kiev and other parts of Russia. The Judaized Khazars dispersed farther northwestward

Khazar Warriors

Facing page: A detailed reconstruction based on an 8th century ewer found in Romania (Khazar, Avar or Magyar) is shown. The warrior on horseback wears a hauberk with long sleeves and skirting, with the skirting tied below the knees. He also wears arm defenses and leg defenses of splints likely riveted to backing leathers (the rivets are visible in the original). The captive may be wearing the same type of hauberk (as we have chosen to represent) or a quilted garment. For that matter, researchers have suggested that the "captive" may actually be a man's skin stuffed as a mannequin—a particularly gruesome trophy that the steppe warriors made of those they especially despised (as the Khazars did to the king of Tbilisi in the seventh century). At right, an artist's conception of a Khazar cavalryman.



into Lithuanian and Polish areas at the time of the incursion of the Golden Horde of Genghis Khan (c. 1222). When Kiev was devastated by Batu (c. 1240), nephew of the great khan, the Khazars fled and became widely distributed in western Russia.

Relations between Slavs and Judaized Khazars were never cordial, not for racial but for ideological reasons. The Khazars were zealots for the Babylonian Talmud due to the intransigent attitude of the rabbis who realized that their power would be lost if their people accepted controls other than those Talmudic. The Judaized Khazars scorned Russian civilization, which later overwhelmed their lands, and stubbornly refused to be Christianized.

It was these eastern Judaized Khazars, with no racial affinity to "Judeans," as the Jews were known in Biblical times, who gave the first impetus to Zionism. They wished to escape the restrictions imposed on them by the czar's government. Many did so by migrating to the United States of America.

Peter the Great, who reigned from 1682 to 1725, spoke of the offspring of the Khazars as rogues and cheats. His daughter, Elizabeth (Petrovna) I, who reigned from 1741 to 1762, issued an expulsion order in the following terms:

> Jews still exist in various parts of Russia. From these Christ haters we can expect nothing good. On account of these circumstances, I give the following order: All Jews, male and female, regardless of their rank and wealth, with all their property, have to leave immediately across the border. . . . From these enemies of Christ I want no profit.

The World War I British government gave political Zionism its worldwide power by being convinced, as outlined by James Malcolm, that the Westernized Zionist Jews in the United States had sufficient influence to bring the United States into the war on the side of the Allies. The Jews, at first pro-German because of czarist Russia's treatment of her Khazar Jews and because the Zionists had hoped to make arrangements with the Kaiser's Germany, in event of victory or stalemate (which seemed likely in 1916), for a homeland in Palestine for the Jews, did not hesitate to betray Germany when betrayal offered the opportunity to become an important and, as it came to be, a deciding influence in the affairs of the liberal democracies of the West, as Dr. Dillon reported in *The Inside Story of the Peace Conference*.

Hilaire Belloc states:

> In point of fact [Jews] ha[ve] collectively a power today [1922—Ed.], in the white world, altogether excessive. It is not only an excessive power; it is inevitably a corporate power and, therefore, a semi-organized power. It is not only excessive and in the main organized, it was, until the recent reaction began, a rapidly increasing power—and most people

The Khazars Are Not Semites

By Conrad Grieb

Modern scholars generally consider the Khazars to be a predominantly Turkic or possibly Hunnish people (but not Semites, in any case) who migrated from somewhere in the east to what is now southern Russia in the 1st century B.C. It is likely the warlike Khazar nation was made up of tribes from various ethnic backgrounds. Some have speculated that the Akatziroi, a nation in the Hunnish confederacy, were early proto-Khazars.

Prior to the 10th century, the Khazar Kingdom had been reduced by Russian conquests to an area of about 800,000 square miles, from its maximum extent of about 1 million. The population of the kingdom was made up for the most part of Khazars with the addition of the remnants of the populations of the 25 or so nations that had inhabited this region before their conquest by the invaders. The Khazars had been driven out of Asia by other Asiatic nations, with whom they were continually at war.

The Khazars were originally a pagan nation. In the 7th century King Bulan, ruler of Khazaria, decided to adopt one of the three "monotheistic" religions as the state religion. After a session with representatives of the three religions, Bulan decided against Christianity and Islam and selected as the future state religion Talmudism or "Judaism." After the conversion of King Bulan, none but a so-called "Jew" could occupy the Khazar throne. The leaders imposed the teachings of the hate-filled Talmud upon the population as a guide to living. The Talmud became the basis of economic and social activities throughout the kingdom. What most people do not realize is that today the majority of those who call themselves Jewish actually are of Khazar blood. Thus, their ancestors never set foot in the "Holy Land," to which they claim a right to "return."

believe it to be still increasing. To that, the whole world outside the Jewish community will testify. (*The Jews*, 191-2)

Likewise, the Zionist Jews did not hesitate to betray the best interests of the people of the United States by using their influence in 1916-17 to involve the United States in an overseas war contrary to the advice given by President George Washington in his Farewell Address.

Again in 1940-41, as attested to by Col. Charles Lindbergh in his Des Moines, Iowa, speech on Sept. 11, 1941, and by others, the Jews were influential, through their dominant position in the media, in conditioning the American mind for involvement in yet another overseas war.

To the influence of the Zionist Jews in the affairs of the United States can be attributed the fantastic wonderland of astronomical federal debt.[2] together with the anarchic state of world affairs.

In his long, 13-page preface in *The World Significance of the Russian Revolution* by George Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, B.Sc., F.R.A.I., late captain of the Royal Dragoons, formerly fellow commoner, Worcester College, Oxford, Dr. Oscar Levy wrote:

Men and women of the Jewish race: from Moses to Marx, Isaiah to Eisner (prime minister of Bavaria), in practice and in theory, in idealism and in materialism, philosophy and in politics, are today what they have always been: passionately devoted to their aims and to their purposes, and ready, nay, eager, to shed their last drop of blood for the realization of their visions.

"But these visions are all wrong," you will reply . . . "Look where they have led the world to. Think that they have now had a fair trial of 3,000 years standing. How much longer are you going to recommend them to us and to inflict them upon us? And how do you propose to get us out of the morass into which you have led the world so disastrously astray?"

To this question, I have only one answer to give, and it is this: "You are right." This reproach of yours, which—I feel for certain—is at the bottom of your anti-Semitism, is only too well justified, and upon this common ground I am quite willing to shake hands with you and defend you against any accusation of promoting race hatred: If you are anti-Semite, I, the Semite, am an anti-Semite too, and a much more fervent one than even you are. . . . We have

erred, my friend, we have most grievously erred. And if there was truth in our error 3,000, 2,000, nay 100 years ago, there is now nothing but falseness and madness, a madness that will produce an even greater misery and an ever wider anarchy. I confess it to you, openly and sincerely, and with a sorrow, whose depth and pain an ancient psalmist, and only he, could moan into this burning universe of ours. . . . We who have posed as the saviors of the world, we, who have even boasted of having given it "the" Savior, we are today nothing else but the world's seducers, its destroyers, its incendiaries, its executioners . . . we who have promised to lead you to a new Heaven, we have finally succeeded in landing you into a new hell. . . . There has been no progress, least of all moral progress. And it is just our morality, which has prohibited all real progress, and—what is worse—which even stands in the way of every future and natural reconstruction in this ruined world of ours. I look at this world, and I shudder at its ghastliness: I shudder all the more, as I know the spiritual authors of all this ghastliness. . . . (written July 1920) ✦

Above, mounted Khazars battle with Rus, the Viking-Varangian invaders from the north. Rus convoys sailed down the Dnieper, Volga and Don rivers in the summer. One Rus force entering the Caspian from the Volga (912-13) comprised about 500 ships, each with 100 men. Byzantines, Slavs and Khazars found these invaders unpredictable—sometimes traders, sometimes raiders. Exchange of embassies with the Rus alternated with savage wars.

SUGGESTED READING:

The Thirteenth Tribe. By Arthur Koestler. This classic became a shocker to the Jewish establishment, written by one of their own. The author traces the history of the ancient Khazar Empire whose citizens converted to Judaism in the Dark Ages. These erstwhile Turkic pagan tribesmen then formed a Jewish empire and became an economic and military force to be reckoned with, their ancestors eventually populating Israel. #61, softcover, 255 pages, ***$14.***

ENDNOTES:

1 Usually referred to as King Bulan.—Ed.
2 Now over $10 trillion.—Ed.

This article is an excerpt from the author's out-of-print 1972 softcover book *The Balfour Declaration: Warrant for Genocide*.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

'KEEP OUT'

The U.S. political author and critic of Israel Norman Finkelstein was denied entry to the Zionist state back in May 2008. Finkelstein landed at Ben Gurion international airport and was told by a representative of the ministry of interior that he would not be allowed into the country on "security" grounds. This usually means a 10-year ban on entry. Finkelstein, who is Jewish and the son of "holocaust" survivors, has written critical books on Israeli policies in the Palestinian territories and on what he called financial "exploitation" of the Jewish tragedy during the second world war.

MAGNA CARTA WINS A ROUND

Well-known Revisionist historian Gerald Fredrick Töben will still be pursued by Germany's ruling elite, after a British court ruled against his extradition and set him free, a German state prosecutor said recently. "Töben is wanted on charges of denying the holocaust for articles posted on his Web site," said Mannheim prosecutor Andreas Grossmann. Töben, an Australian, was arrested Oct. 1, on a warrant issued by Germany, at London's Heathrow Airport while *en route* from America to Dubai. He was released from custody on Nov. 19 after a court ruled that they would not have been jurisdictionally able to satisfy the British courts that the conduct alleged amounted to an extraditable offense. Grossmann argued that because his web site is accessible from Germany, he could, by law, be prosecuted for "holocaust denial" in Germany. "England will not extradite him, but we will continue to attempt to have him arrested in other countries," Grossmann warned. Töben's web site announced that he will "proceed with his historical work secure in the knowledge that despite the perfidy of British politicians, the London courts have rescued their country's honor and preserved the proud heritage of Magna Carta."

GOOD KING VÀCLAV?

King Wenceslas is one of the most famous Slavs, at least in the United States, thanks to a Christmas carol. There really was a "Good King Wenceslas" but he wasn't actually a king. Instead he was a duke of Bohemia, and his name in Czech was actually Vàclav. While the author of the lyrics, John Mason Neale, took some liberties with name and title of the inspiration for his carol, he did have one fact correct: Vàclav was noted for his piety and devotion to strengthening Christianity in Bohemia. Alas, his brother, Boleslav, a pagan, was not so good. He assassinated Vàclav in 929 so that he could take over as duke. In the 11th century, Vàclav was named the patron saint of Bohemia. Many legends were attributed to Vàclav, and it was around one of these that Neale built his carol, which was first published in 1853. The legend tells how, while on a mission of mercy to bring food, wine and firewood to a poor peasant, the duke's page found warmth and strength by walking in the snowy footsteps (literally) of his master. The tune is that of *Tempus Adest Floridum* ("It is time for flowering"), a 13th-century springtime song. The feast of Stephen, by the way, is the second day of Christmas, December 26.

THE WRONG KIND OF 'REVISIONISM'

According to Electronic Intifada, a pro-Israel pressure group is carrying out a long-term campaign to secretly infiltrate Wikipedia, a popular web site, to rewrite the history of Palestine, pass off propaganda as fact, and take over the web site's administrative structures to make sure these changes go undetected or unchallenged. A series of e-mails by members and associates of the Committee for Accuracy in Middle East Reporting in America (CAMERA, a pro-Israel group), indicate the group is engaged in what one activist termed a "war" on Wikipedia.

Archeologists Find Long-Lost Capital of the Khazars

THE LONG-LOST CAPITAL of the Khazar kingdom was recently found by Russian archeologists in excavations near the village of Samosdelka, just north of the Caspian Sea, they reported. It is a breakthrough for research on the ancient Turkic state.

The city was conquered and briefly ruled by the Arabs, but they abandoned it because of civil conflicts back home. After that the Khazar king embraced Judaism and made the city, found in the Volga delta not far from Astrakhan, his capital.

Archeologists have been excavating in the Samosdelka area for nine years but have only now collected enough solid evidence to back their theory that the old capital was here, including the remains of an ancient triangular fortress made of brick.

Expedition organizer Dmitry Vasilyev said: "Within the fortress, we have found huts similar to yurts, which are characteristic of Khazar cities.

"This is a hugely important discovery. We can now shed light on one of the most intriguing mysteries of that period—how the Khazars actually lived. We know very little about the Khazars—about their traditions, their funerary rites, their culture."

The lost city, referred to as Itil or Atil in Arab chronicles, was the capital of the Khazars, a semi-nomadic people who adopted Judaism as a state religion, between the 8th and the 10th centuries. At its height, the Khazar empire controlled much of what is now Azerbaijan, southern Russia, western Kazakhstan, eastern Ukraine and large parts of the North Caucasus region.

Itil was a multi-cultural city with houses of worship and separate judges for Christians, Jews, Muslims and polytheists. Its remains have until now never been identified and were sometimes suspected to have been washed away by the Caspian Sea.

The major branch of Jews today, called the Ashkenazim (distinguished from other branches, notably the Sephardim), are believed by most scholars to be descended from the people of Khazaria. ✦

The Slavs

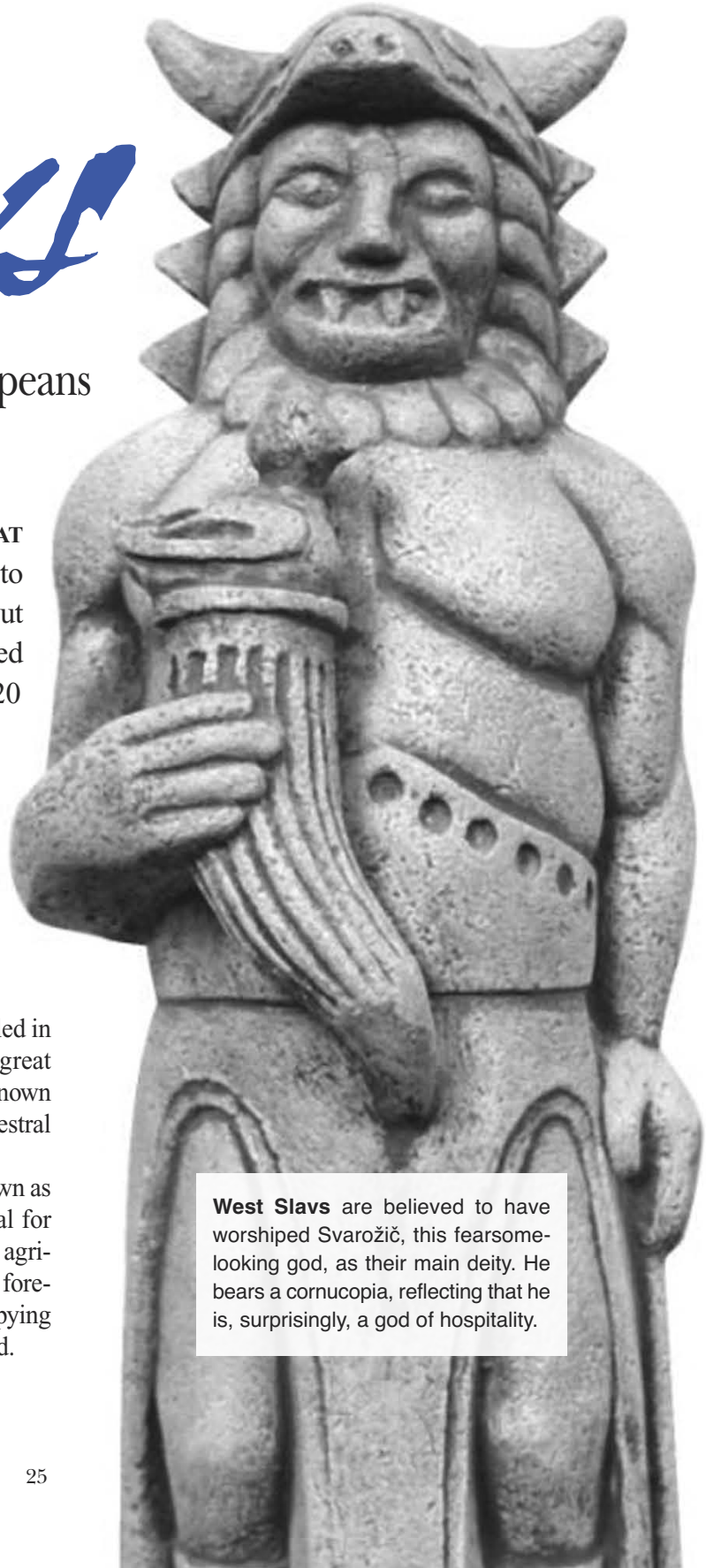
A Short History of the Slavonic Europeans

SLAVS (OR SLAVONIANS) ARE A GREAT BRANCH of the Indo-Europeans native mostly to Eastern Europe and Russia, including Siberia. But today many Slavs live in America. It is estimated the population of Slavs in the U.S.A. is over 20 million—Belarusians, Bosnians, Bulgarians, Croatians and Serbs, Czechs, Macedonians, Poles, Russians, Montenegrins, Slovaks, Slovenes, Ukrainians, Ruthenians, Sorbs, Kashubians and other ethnicities.

BY ARTHUR KEMP

Of all the Indo-European peoples who settled in Europe around 2000 B.C.—during the great Nordic invasions—a group that became known as the Slavs settled the closest to the ancestral homelands in southern Russia.

The lands where the proto-Slavs settled—today known as Ukraine and Byelorussia ("White Russia")—were ideal for cereal farming, and this encouraged the settlers to turn to agriculture rather than war or conquest. By 1000 B.C., these forerunners of the Slavs had started to move westward, occupying territory around the Vistula River, in present-day Poland.



West Slavs are believed to have worshiped Svarožič, this fearsome-looking god, as their main deity. He bears a cornucopia, reflecting that he is, surprisingly, a god of hospitality.

Around 700 B.C., the region was invaded by another Indo-European group, the aggressive Scythians, who appeared from the south.

By 200 B.C., the Scythians had conquered much of the area, easily outfighting the Slavic farmers. However, by 100 B.C., another Indo-European invader, a nation called the Sarmatians, had replaced the Scythians as masters of the Slavic lands, and the last of the Scythian peoples was absorbed into the new Indo-European conquerors, the two groups being racially virtually identical.

THE GOTHS

By 600 A.D., another tribe of Indo-Europeans, the Goths, swept down from Northern Europe and conquered the Sarmatians, taking possession of the lands in Eastern Europe.

This repeated conquering and reconquering by peoples who all essentially were of the same stock (Indo-European) created the mix known today as the Slavs.

Originally, then, the Slavs were a virtually pure Indo-European people. Only later were certain elements of the Slavic population to the very east of their range mixed, to a small degree, with remnants of Mongolian conquerors, creating a number of mixed-race Slavic/Mongolian peoples, who quite incorrectly have become to be regarded as "typically Slavic."

Probably because of their proximity to the ancient homeland in southern Russia, the tribes who eventually formed the Slavs retained the cultural traits of their ancestors the longest.

SLAVIC EXPANSION

The Indo-European Sun worshipping religion, for example, persisted right into the 12th century among the Slavs. Principal amongst their gods was a hammer-wielding deity, Perun, who rode in a chariot—obviously sharing a common mythological ancestry with the Scandinavian god Thor.[1]

An early Cossack, described simply as a "Slav warrior," as depicted in an 1869 Russian book. This painting is by the Russian artist Egor Grigorievich Solntsev (1818-1864). The oars make one recall Stenka Razin, leader of a rebellion on Russia's frontier (1670–71). Famous in song, Razin made himself the leader of a small band of Cossacks on the upper Don River and carried out daring river-borne raids on both Russian and Persian settlements.

As the Roman empire began to unravel at the seams, the Slavs started moving westward, first penetrating into the Balkan peninsula and then into central Europe.

By A.D. 650 the Slavs had seized the coastline along the Adriatic Sea opposite Italy (today's Albania). They also later penetrated as far south as Asia Minor, where these elements were swallowed up into the larger mixed race mass occupying that region by that stage in history.

The Slavs in Eastern Europe not only bore the brunt of the Mongolian Hunnish invasion of Europe (A.D. 372), but also were occupied for centuries by the Muslim Turks, beginning in the 14th century.

The limited mixing that took place with parts of both these conquerors created the dark "Slavic" look associated with many in the region today. Many of these racial types are the result of these mixtures, although there are still of course large numbers of Slavs who show the physical characteristics of their Indo-European ancestors. ✦

ENDNOTES:

[1] Perun, one of the most important Slavic gods, was the main god of the warrior class. He was the Slavic equivalent of Thor and Jupiter, god of thunder and lightning and of the weather. (The concept of Perun may overlap with older gods, today quite forgotten, such as Belbog, Svarog, Stribog, grandfather of the winds, and Xors). Warriors claimed descent from him and called themselves his grandsons; him they called Ded or Dido, "Grandfather." His special day was July 20. (See http://www.circe-argent.com/slavic_paganism.htm).—Ed

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The Slavs & Their Contributions To U.S. & World Civilization

SLAVS ARE A LINGUISTIC GROUP, not a race. (The same could be said of Semites.) They vary in appearance according to the region they call their homeland. Thus we have swarthy Slavs who live near the Mediterranean. We have the fair-skinned Slavs of Russia and Ukraine, some of the most Nordic people in the world. Ruthenians have long head shapes (dolicocephalic) and darkish skin, while Poles have light skin and are short-headed (brachycephalic). Some of the more easterly Slavs have a visible Mongoloid admixture. But all share the Slavic group of languages—a branch of the Indo-European family.

BY JOHN TIFFANY

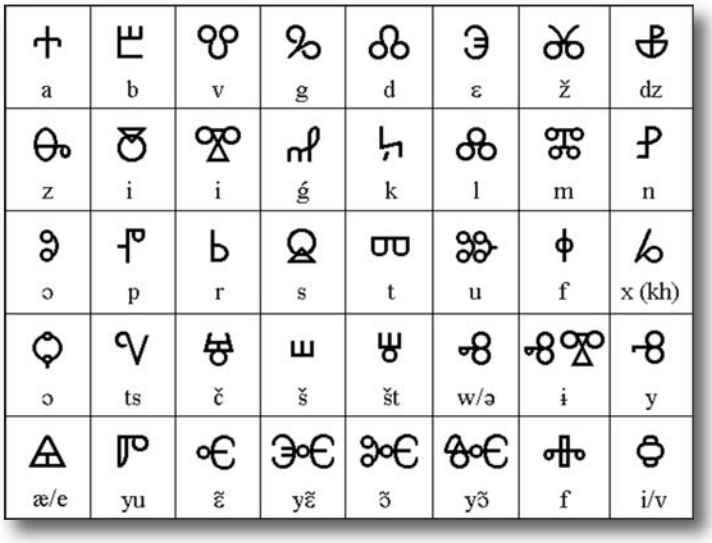
There are many, many ethnic groups of Slavs, clearly too many to do justice to them all in this short article. Many of them you probably never heard of. There are: Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Serbs, Pannonian Rusyns, Rusyns, Bulgarians, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Poles, Silesians, Kashubians, Moravians, Slovaks, Slovenes, Croatians, Krashovans, Bunjevs, Bosnians, Bosniaks, Gorani, Torbesh, Pomaks, Wends, Yugoslavs, Czechs and others. Those named are only the major groups.

The Poles, for example, are further subdivided into the Masovians or Mazurs, the Polans and the Vistulans. In addition, their land of Poland also contains non-Polish Slavic groups such as the Kashubians, making for a confusing and complex situation.

(If anyone is offended because his group was not treated here, he is welcome to send a letter to the editor of TBR, and it may well be printed in an upcoming issue.)

Obviously the hardworking Slavs have contributed much to Western civilization.

The European Slavs have sent large numbers of people to the United States and Canada. During the years 1899 to 1910, total immigration into the United States of America was about



Various forms of the familiar Cyrillic (or "Russian") alphabet have been in use to write Slavic (and some Central Asian non-Slavic) languages for more than 1,000 years. But there once was another alphabet, the strange, rune-like Glagolitic (from Old Slavonic *glagol,* meaning "word"), that was used before Cyrillic in the early history of writing in Eastern Europe. The oldest recorded form of a Slavic language is Old Church Slavonic, which used both Cyrillic (with 44 letters) and a version of Glagolitic, which looks like the above. Ironically, it seems St. Cyril invented Glagolitic, not Cyrillic, which was named after him. It is thought students of Cyril created the Cyrillic to replace Glagolitic.

10 million and, of these, the Slavs were roughly 22 percent, or over 2 million.

Little is known with certainty about the exact origins of the Slavs in ancient times, but linguists, philologists and archeologists theorize they settled very early in the Carpathian Mountains.

It is very likely the Balts and the Slavs had a common ancestry in the hypothetical "Pre-Proto-Slavs," or "Balto-Slavs." But scientists are still investigating whether these Balto-Slavs are associated with archeological traces of the Lusatian (Biskupin) culture (and later the Przeworsk culture, which was part of the Chernyakhov culture), or rather with the Milograd culture (also known as "Pidhirtsi culture" on Ukrainian territory), or, as a third alternative, the Chernoles culture of northern Ukraine.

By A.D. 600, the Slavs had split into southern, western and eastern linguistic branches. The East Slavs (ancestors of the Russians, Ukrainians and Belarusians) settled along the Dnieper River (in what is now Ukraine), then spread north to the northern Volga River valley, east of modern-day Moscow, and west to the basins of the northern Dniester and Bug (sometimes referred to as the Western Bug) rivers, in present-day Moldova and southern Ukraine. The West Slavs were the ancestors of the Poles, Czechs and Slovaks. The South Slavs were the ancestors of the Bulgarians, Serbs, Bosnians and Croatians.

From there, the Slavs continued to spread over Eastern Europe. Today, almost all of Eastern Europe is Slavic, with the exceptions of Greece, Albania, Hungary and Romania.

KING CASIMIR I

Glagolitic, or Glagolitsa (from the Slavonic *glagol,* a word; *glagolati,* to speak), is an ancient alphabet used for the Slavic languages. It is also called, in Russian, *bukvitsa*. Ancient Slavonic seems to have been originally written with a kind of runic letters, which were called the Glagolitic, that is, "signs that spoke." Later this was more or less replaced with the Cyrillic alphabet (or *Kirillitsa*), the alphabet familiar to students of the Russian language. It must be said that the Glagolitic letters or runes are quite strange to the modern eye, and bear little resemblance to Cyrillic letters. Of course many Slavic languages are written in Latin letters, such as Polish, Croatian and other generally western languages.

Every Slavic nation, of course, has its own unique history. Each has had its own tragedies. The savage armies of Genghis Khan invaded Russia in the tragic year of 1223. Genghis built an empire stretching from the Yellow River in China to the Dnieper in Russia. Notable were the battles of Kalka River in 1223, where the Mongol casualties were minimal and the Russians (Kievan Rus and Cumans) lost 50,000 men; and the Battle of Kulikovo in 1380—a decisive Russian victory, where up to 40,000—almost the entire Mongol army—were killed.

Serbia lost its power after the Battle of Kosovo against the Turks in 1448. Casualties were high on both sides; the strength of the armies is uncertain but the Serbs and their Bosnian allies were outnumbered. Most of the Serbian nobility, including Czar Lazar Hrebeljanovic, were killed in this epic battle, which remains deeply embedded in the Serbian national consciousness, history and poetry.

On the other side, Sultan Murad I was slain by Milos Obilic (or Kobilic), a Serbian nobleman posing as a deserter, in the sultan's tent with a poisoned dagger, according to the Serbian traditional account of events. (The heroic Obilic was later executed, along with all other Serbian prisoners, by Murad's son, Beyazid I.) The Turks claim contrarily that the sultan was assassinated by a Serbian warrior who was pretending to be among the slain of the battlefield when the sultan got too near the man.

The Czechs, then called Bohemians and Moravians,[1] suffered a terrible defeat at the Battle of White Mountain, or Bila Hora in Czech, in 1620—an early battle of the Thirty Years War. The Bohemian army was destroyed, and the Protestant insurrection of Czechia was brought to an end. Forty-seven leaders of the rebellion were tried, and 27 were executed at Prague's Old Town Square on what is today called by Protestants "the day of blood." Crosses, 27 in number, were inlaid in the cobblestones as a tribute to these victims, and can still be seen today.

THE WENDS OR SORBS

In December 1854, an English sailing vessel, the *Ben Nevis*, docked in Galveston harbor in Texas, loaded with some 500 immigrants from Lusatia, an area in Germany comprising parts of Saxony and Prussia. This group brought a strange new language—Wendish—to the frontier state. These Slavic pioneers (who were to settle in Lee County) made the journey from their homeland in search of religious liberty and the right to speak their native tongue. The Wends (or "Sorbs," as

The Black Sea coast of Ukraine is world famous for its gorgeous girls, and rightly so, but more than that, the entire country is filled to the brim with beautiful women, from Odessa to Kiev, like these ladies in colorful national garb. The population of Ukraine is about 46.3 million. Ethnic Ukrainians make up about 73% of the total; ethnic Russians number about 22%, Belarusians number about 5%. There are also small Tartar and Hellenic minorities, centered mainly in Crimea. The tallest stature is found among the Kuban Ukrainians of the sub-Caucasian country. People of that region are mostly descended from the Zaporog Cossacks, who for centuries represented the flower of the Ukrainian people.

they called themselves) were descended from a group of Slavic tribes that, in the 10th century, occupied much of Central Europe. By the 19th century, the Wends had been decimated by conquest and assimilation with other cultures until only a small area along the River Spree was inhabited by true Wends.

The Wendish migration to Texas was impelled, in part, by the Prussian insistence that the Wends speak and use the German language, even to the extent of Germanizing their names. Oppression of the Wendish minority extended to working conditions, with Wends denied the right to do skilled labor for which they were trained. If they were hired at all, they received less pay than their German counterparts. In 1832 Prussian agrarian "reforms" dispossessed the Wends of their real property so they were, in effect, serfs to their Prussian overlords.

But most intolerable to them was the requirement that the Lutheran Wends join the Evangelical Reform churches in one state-regulated body. The Wends believed this would dilute their pure faith and, rather than accept this decree, they made plans to migrate to the New World.

The Wends organized the journey under the leadership of their pastor, Rev. Jan Kilian. Kilian was a scholar and prolific writer who translated from German into Wendish many books, such as Luther's *Large Catechism* and *The Augsburg Confession*. On March 25, 1854, a new Lutheran congregation was organized at Dauban, to become the cornerstone of a large Wendish migration. Most likely, the group chose Texas as its destination because of glowing reports returned by several families of Wends who had previously settled in central Texas. Other, smaller groups of Wends also departed during this period to find new homes in Australia.

Interestingly, before they converted to Christianity, the Wends were loyal holdouts of paganism. It was in 1169 that the last bastion of Wendish polytheism, the temple of Svantovit (equivalent to Perun) at Arkona on the island of Ruegen,[2] fell to King Waldemar I of Denmark.

BOHEMIANS OR CZECHS

The Charles University at Prague, one of the oldest universities in the world, founded in 1348, is celebrated as one of the finest schools in Europe. Today it is one of the most eminent educational and scientific establishments in the Czech Republic, with 17 faculties, three collegiate institutes, six additional establishments for educational, scientific, research and developmental activities and other creative activities and information services.

(By an odd development of language, on account of various gypsies who about two centuries ago traveled westward across Bohemia and thereby came to be known in France as "Bohemians," the word "Bohemian" came to designate one who lived an easy, carefree life, unhampered by serious responsibilities. Such a meaning is the very antithesis of the serious, conservative Czech character.)

Thaddeus Kosciuszko *(1746 - 1817)*

During the American War of Independence Tadeusz "Thaddeus" Andrzej Bonawentura Kosciuszko served as both an engineer and a field commander, earning the title of brigadier general. Like many educated Europeans, Kosciuszko was captivated by the Americans' struggle for freedom. He also led the Polish-Lithuanian uprising of 1794, winning several conflicts before being defeated by vastly superior forces. The Polish nobleman was charged with defending the port of Philadelphia against British attack, which he did by fortifying the Delaware River at two crucial points, erecting Fort Mercer and placing palisades in the river to force British ships into narrow channels where they could be bombarded. At Saratoga, Kosciuszko fortified Bemis Heights over the Hudson, and this contributed to the surrender of 6,000 troops under Gen. John Burgoyne. Kosciuszko's next challenge was to protect the Hudson River and its strategic garrison at West Point. In 1780 Kosciuszko was named chief engineer of the South, serving under Gen. Nathaniel Greene. This time, however, the Pole's role had changed: He commanded his own troops and took part in battle. His innovation continued, and Kosciuszko masterminded a retreat across difficult rivers (the Dan and the Yadkin). He also organized the blockade of occupied Charleston, leading the victorious Colonists into the city.

THE POLES

"Great Poland" was founded in the Vistula region in 966 by Mieszko I, who belonged to the Piast dynasty. The tribes of southern Poland then formed "Little Poland." In 1047, Great and Little Poland united under the rule of Casimir I "the Restorer." Poland merged with Lithuania by a royal marriage in 1386. The Polish-Lithuanian state reached its peak of power between the 14th and 16th centuries, with military successes scored against the Russians and the Ottoman Turks. They even evicted the powerful Teutonic Knights after the Battle of Zalgiris (Tannenberg) in 1410.

Poland has had a volatile history, being divvied up among its conquerors many times—for example, in 1772, 1793 and 1795 in the 18th century alone. As the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, it had been one of the largest European states, but had a very weak central government led by poor statesmen in many instances, which contributed to its problems. Again it was invaded and divided in the early- to mid-19th century, in 1815, 1832 and 1846 by its various enemies. After World War II, Poland suffered mightily under communism.

Today, Poland, or *Rzeczpospolita Polska* to give it its official name, is a nation the size of New Mexico, with about 38.5 million people. Most of the country is a flat plain without natural boundaries except the Carpathian mountains to the south and the Oder and Neisse rivers in the west, which goes far toward explaining why it has been so difficult to defend against rivals.

THE POLES COME TO AMERICA

The Poles came to the United States quite early in history. Aside from a few early settlers, the American Revolution attracted such noted men as Tadeusz "Thaddeus" Kosciuszko and Casimir (Kazimierz) Pulaski, together with many of their fellow countrymen.

Polish immigrant Gen. Casimir Pulaski played an important role in winning the American Revolution. He is known as "the father of the American cavalry."

Pulaski was a Polish soldier, military commander and noted cavalryman who fought under the command of George Washington from 1777 to Oct. 11, 1779, when he died of wounds suffered in the Battle of Savannah. He was one of Washington's most trusted generals.

Brig. Gen. Tadeusz Kosciuszko, a hero to both the United States and Poland, was born in the village of Mereczowszczyzna, in what was then Lithuania (now it is in Belarus), in 1746. By the time Kosciuszko arrived in America from Poland in 1776, he was a skilled engineer who came to offer his services to the Colonies in their struggle for independence. He rendered outstanding service in fortifying many battle sites that

PICTUREHISTORY000226/NEWSCOM.COM

became key points in the war for freedom here, such as West Point and Saratoga. Eventually West Point became a military academy, as suggested by Kosciuszko to Gen. George Washington.

After the States won their independence, Kosciuszko returned to Poland in 1784 to help his native country win independence from the surrounding European powers. He was wounded in the failed revolt and taken prisoner by the Russians. Upon his release from prison, he returned to America on August 18, 1797, which he considered his "second home." Tragically, Kosciuszko never witnessed the arrival of freedom in his original homeland, Poland.

The Polish Revolution of 1830 brought numbers of Poles to America. In 1851 a Polish colony settled in Texas, and called their settlement Panna Marya ("Our Lady Mary"). In 1860 they settled at Parisville, Michigan, and Polonia, Wisconsin. Many distinguished Poles served in the War Between the States, on both sides.

In 1978 Cardinal Karol Wojtyla from Krakow, Poland became Pope John Paul II. In the 1980s the Solidarity trade union movement tried to gain power in Poland under the leadership of President Lech Walesa (b. 1943). When a Polish cardinal (Cardinal Karol Wojtyla) became the first non-Italian pope (Pope John Paul) in 450 years, and when Poland became the first Eastern Bloc country to break free of the control of the Soviet Union, the profile of Poland and its people spiraled upward in the Western World.

Gen. Casimir Pulaski *(1745-1779)*

Another great Pole active in the American War for Independence was Count Casimir Pulaski. After surviving numerous campaigns against Russia, Pulaski retired to France in 1777, depressed at Poland's failure to defeat her foes. There he met Benjamin Franklin, who was recruiting volunteers to fight in America's war. Pulaski was invited by Washington to serve on his staff during the Battle of Brandywine in September 1777. In 1779, Pulaski was ordered to join Gen. Benjamin Lincoln in the South to help recapture Savannah. After French Vice Adm. Charles Henri d'Estaing fell wounded, Pulaski reportedly rushed forward to assume command and raise the soldiers' spirits by his example and courage, only to be mortally wounded.

The Kashubians, who inhabit northern Poland, have a language of their own, which is not a dialect of Polish. Perhaps the most famous Kashubian is the "Polish-German" author Guenter Grass, winner of the Nobel Prize in literature in 1999. We might also mention Kashubian politician Donald Tusk, prime minister of Poland, actress Danuta Stenka and historian Gerard Labuda, editor of the multi-volume *Dictionary of Slavonic Antiquities*.

The most popular custom in Kashubia is the caroling of

so-called "whistlers" at Christmas. Boys dress up in fancy outfits and carry props such as sheepskins, straw crowns, figures of horses, storks and goats, masks of devils, beggars, chimney-sweeps and soldiers as they roam from house to house. At Easter Kashubians swat one another with twigs of birch or juniper.

An interesting Kashubian musical instrument is the "burczybas," a weird kind of double bass shaped like a barrel with a horsehair tail. It is the only known instrument to be played by three musicians. Even the younger generations are proud of their old customs and zealously attempts to preserve the original Kashubian culture.

SLAVIC MUSICIANS & ARTISTS

Many renowned musicians and artists have come from Bohemia, such as Bedrich Smetana and Antonin Dvorak. Polish and Russian music, of course, is world-famous, and lately Americans have come to know and love the remarkable female choir named "The Mystery of Bulgarian Voices," conducted by Dora Hristova. (Bulgarian vocal music, for some reason, is usually sung by women. They are picked for the beauty of their voices.)

Famous Polish composers include Ignace Paderewski and Frederic Chopin.

Russia's most celebrated writers are perhaps Fyodor Dostoevsky, Maxim Gorki, Leo Tolstoy and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. [The September/October 2008 issue of TBR is entirely devoted to Solzhenitsyn and his detailed descriptions of the people that created and maintained communism in the Soviet Union.—Ed.] Some of the many famous composers from Russia are Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky, Nicolas Rimsky-Korsakov, Igor Stravinsky, Sergei Prokoviev, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Dimitri Shostakovich and Modest Mussorgsky. Of course most audiences love to hear a skilled balalaika player or band like the Balalaika Russe, and to watch Russian traditional dancing such as by Ensemble Barynaya.

It must be noted that the famous American inventor and super genius Nikola Tesla was born in the village of Smiljan, near Gospic, a Croation village in what was then the Austro-Hungarian empire. However, his father was a Serbian Orthodox priest. Tesla wrote in his book *My Inventions*: "I am proud of my Croation homeland and my Serb origin." [Many experts say there is no difference ethnically between Serbs and Croats; however, they use different alphabets and practice different forms of the Christian religion. They even speak the same language—Serbo-Croation. See section on Croatia.—Ed]

"The Bulgarians are Slavs but borrowed their name from these Turko-Tartar people, just as today's Prussians are Germans but got their name from a Baltic nation that has faded away."

BULGARIANS

The Volga Bulgars were a Turko-Tartar culture (related to the Finns) in southern modern Russia (along the Volga River) from approximately A.D. 900 to 1300. They were related to the original Bulgars of Old Great Bulgaria, which had existed in approximately the same region around 600 to 700.

The Volga Bulgars were conquered by the Mongols in 1237, then again by Tamerlane in 1361. They disappeared from historical prominence following their annexation by Muscovy in 1431, but are thought to be the ancestors of the modern Tartars and Chuvashes.

The Bulgarians we know today are Slavs but borrowed their name from these Turko-Tartar people, just as today's Prussians are Germans but got their name from a Baltic nation that has faded from the stage of history.

There are a number of famous Bulgarian-Americans, among whom we may mention "Andre the Giant"—Andre Roussimoff, one of the most famous professional wrestlers in the 20th century; the artist Christo, John Atanasoff , inventor of the first computer (b. in Hamilton, New York, 1903, d. 1995).

The modern Bulgarian language, written with Russian characters and a few additions, differs from other Slavic languages in that it, like English, has lost nearly every inflection. Like Romanian, it has the peculiarity of attaching the article to the end of the word, while the other Slavic tongues have no articles at all.

CROATIANS

In blood and speech the Croatians and Serbians are practically one; but religion and politics divide them bitterly. The former are Catholics and use the Roman letters; the latter are Greek Orthodox and use Cyrillic. An additional tension is added to the situation by the great number of Slavs who practice Islam in this region.

Many Croats came to America from 1850 onwards. The first Croatian-American settlements were in Calumet, Michigan. Many Croatians became lumbermen in Michigan and stave-cutters along the Mississippi. Grape disease in Croatia caused extensive destruction of vineyards and the consequent migration of thousands of Croatians to America.

The largest group of Croatian-Americans is in Pennsylvania, chiefly in the Pittsburgh area, but there are thousands more in Chicago, Cleveland and vicinity, New York, San Francisco, St. Louis, Kansas City and New Orleans. They are also in Montana, Colorado and, of course, Michigan. The Croatians whose ancestors hailed from Dalmatia are much engaged in

business and grape culture; other Croatians were often laborers employed in mining, railroad work, steel mills, stockyards and stone quarries. At one time they published 10 newspapers aimed at the Croatian-American communities.

One Croatian was a pope, Sixtus V (1585-1590). There are also Roger Maris, the baseball home run king, along with quite a few other athletes; and Andrija Mohorovicic, the scientist who discovered the Mohorovicic Discontinuity layer of the Earth's crust, plus three Nobel winners (Ivo Andric for literature; Lavoslav Ruzicka and Vladimir Prelog for chemistry).

Here is a surprising one: Ferdinand Konscak, missionary and explorer, is the man who discovered that Baja California is not an island, as was thought, but a peninsula attached to California (or Upper California as it used to be called).

Croatian fishermen are credited with developing the oyster industry in New Orleans. Joseph Haydn, the famous composer, was born in the Croatian enclave of Burgenland, Austria. It is believed his father was Croatian. His mother, and his mother tongue, were German. His German uncle adopted him after the death of his father. However, Croatian customs and culture influenced him. Several of his many highly acclaimed works were based on Croatian folk tunes.

The Zvjezdice, or "Little Stars," an all-girl choir from Zagreb, Croatia's capital, was voted the best youth choir in Europe. And, as many people know, Croatians invented the necktie or "cravat," a word that means "Croatian"—although some question whether that was a positive or negative contribution to civilization.

There are of course many other Slavs who have made important contributions to America and the world, but this gives one a taste of the remarkable accomplishments of this great cluster of nations and ethnic groups. ✦

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ENDNOTES:

[1] Great Moravia (inhabited by the ancestors of modern Moravians and Slovaks) was a sizable Slavic state—large enough to be called an empire—that existed in Central Europe from the 9th century to the early 10th century. There is controversy as to the location of its central territory, but according to most historians, its core lay on both sides of the Morava River, in present-day Slovakia and the Czech Republic. The empire may have extended into what are today parts of Hungary, Poland, Austria and Germany.

[2] Some think Ruegen Island might have been the home of a Greek temple of Apollo, in 500 B.C.

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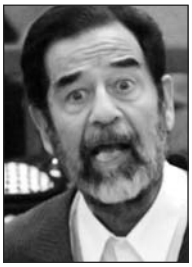
Petar Petrovic Njegos *(1813-1851)*

The Njegos Endowment for Serbian Studies at Columbia University was established for the study of Serbian literature and culture. It bears the name of the greatest poet of the South Slavs, Petar Petrovic Njegos (above), who was also bishop of Montenegro. He is especially noted for his multi-layered magnum opus, the poem *The Mountain Wreath.* According to Prof. Vasa D. Mihailovic, whose English translation of *The Mountain Wreath* was published in 1997 in Belgrade, Njegos "is revered as Montenegro's most illustrious son and the greatest poet in Serbian literature." *The Mountain Wreath* is set in 18th-century Montenegro and deals with the attempts of Njegos's ancestor, Metropolitan Danilo, to regulate relations among the region's warring tribes. Njegos constructed his poem around a single highly controversial event that allegedly took place on a particular Christmas Day in the early 1700s, during Metropolitan Danilo's rule: the mass execution of Montenegrins who had converted to Islam. The dating of the alleged event is itself a matter of some controversy. Various authors have offered three different dates for the "Christmas Day Massacre" (1702, 1704 and 1707), while *The Mountain Wreath* positioned the event in the late 18th century. It is interesting to note that in his earlier works Njegos dated the alleged event in 1702. Furthermore, if it happened at all, the event itself was highly localized in character (it would have occurred within the clan of the Ceklici).



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Chavez, Venezuela & the New Latin America. In February 2004, Aleida Guevara, the daughter of Ché Guevara, conducted a series of interviews with President Hugo Chavez of Venezuela which discussed the explosive revolutionary terrain in Venezuela after Chavez survived a CIA-instigated overthrow of his government. Also includes talks with the head of the Venezuelan Armed Forces, along with others involved in the country's many social programs. This film affords a rare opportunity to crash through the blockade of truth imposed on Venezuela. Spanish with English subtitles. DVD only, 55 minutes, #469, ***$25***.

EPIC: The Story of the Waffen SS. Narrated by the legendary hero of the Waffen SS, General Leon Degrelle, the video gives a complete historical background leading up to WWII. This is the story of the incredible and almost unknown (in the U.S.) fighting force. We learn how and why it was started, the non-German, European men who joined this elite army of more than 1 million volunteers to fight communism and its many victories won against stiff odds. English voice-over. #117V, VHS color, 90 min., ***$23***. ALSO in DVD: #117D, DVDS color, 90 min., ***$23***.

Hitler's Blitzkrieg—Part 1 & 2. Gen. Leon Degrelle of the Waffen SS gives you his uncensored personal accounts and insights into the Third Reich and world leaders as he takes you along on Hitler's Blitzkrieg, vividly describing the tumultuous events of the war's early years. In PART ONE, ride along as the fast-moving German armies stormed across Poland in a brand new type of warfare. And in the just-prepared PART TWO, the Nazi armed forces blitz Holland, Belgium, France, Greece and Yugoslavia—described as ONLY Gen. Degrelle can describe it! Both videos are 90 minutes. Each retails for ***$30***. Part 1 as a DVD is #421A; Part 1 as a VHS is #421B. Part 2 as a DVD is #440A. Part 2 as a VHS is #440B. (Please remember to indicate item numbers for desired format.) BONUS: Buy BOTH Part 1 and Part 2 for the combo price of $***50***.

Triumph of the Will, Germany, 1934. Still banned in Germany, this extraordinary blend of art, directing and cinematography by the famous Leni Riefenstahl is a marvel one won't come across again. The subject of the film is the 1934 session of the Nazi Party congress at Nuremberg. Awe-inspiring in its dimension, it is a "must see." English subtitles. A printed translation of the speeches is also included as an extra bonus. #115, VHS, 115 min., ***$30***.

Firestorm Over Dresden. Here is an accurate video account of the firebombing of Dresden from eyewitnesses who escaped the dastardly and cowardly attacks on a civilian population perpetrated. Historian David Irving combines these interviews with archival pre-war film footage and information from Winston Churchill's private diaries to help explain the event of unbridled terror—a war crime of untold proportions. In addition to the great loss of lives, a massive amount of irreplaceable art and architecture was destroyed in Dresden—once known as "the Florence on the Elbe." VHS, #90V, 77 min., ***$30***. DVD, #90D, 77 min., ***$30***.

The Victor Ostrovsky Video. Former Mossad officer and whistleblower Victor Ostrovsky lectured at THE BARNES REVIEW's first international conference September 11, 1995. He frankly described the criminal nature of the Mossad, including its dirty tricks, espionage, torture, murder and scams, all with the unlimited backing of your politicians. Shortly after his lecture, and finding it impossible to publish anything else in the mainstream, Ostrovsky withdrew from public life. This video is a final statement of what this brave man tried to accomplish. VHS, #111V, 110 minutes, ***$23***. DVD, #111D, 110 minutes, ***$23***.

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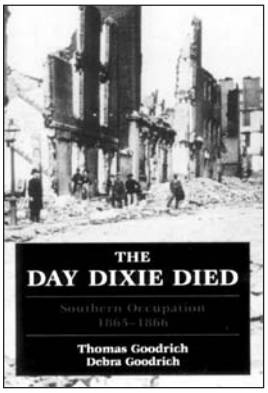
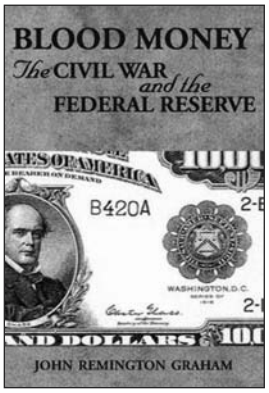
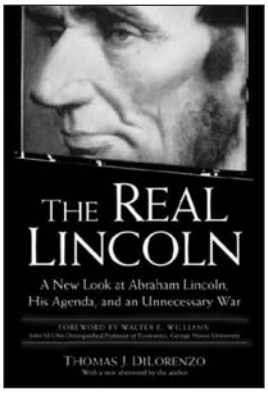
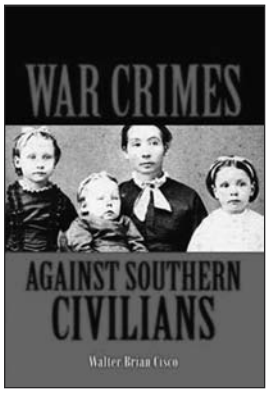
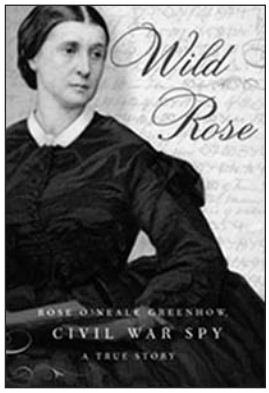
Books on the War Between the States . . .











The Day Dixie Died: The South 1865-1866

The Day Dixie Died: The Occupied South 1865-1866. By Thomas and Debra Goodrich. Starting with the assassination of Lincoln, the authors trace the history of Reconstruction, the death, destruction, crime, starvation, exile and anarchy that pervaded those terrible years. Many photos. #273, hardcover, 320 pages, *$27.*

Blood Money: The Civil War & the Fed

By John Graham. A scholarly examination of an oft-neglected aspect of America's fratricidal civil war—how the great international banking houses of the world augmented the antagonisms between North and South to ensure a peace agreement could not be reached. Softcover, 96 pages, #507, *$13.*

The Real Lincoln and His Agenda

Thomas J. Dilorenzo shows Lincoln as he truly was, a mentally unstable despot who dragged the nation into years of unnecessary fratricide. The book argues convincingly that Abe was a calculating politician who subverted the Constitution, disregarded rights and achieved a totalitarian dictatorship. Softcover, 361 pages, #427, *$15.*

War Crimes Against Southern Civilians

Walter Brian Cisco's copiously documented exposé of Union Army war crimes rips the carefully constructed facade off Lincoln's "Army of Emancipation." Far from being an army of liberators, Union troops burned, raped, ravaged and terrorized Southern civilians from east to west. Politically correct history cannot hide the sins of the past, and a true examination of facts must occur before we can understand America's most tragic era. Softcover, 192 pages, #506, *$25.*

Wild Rose: The Story of Rose Greenhow—Civil War Spy for the Confederacy

For sheer bravado, no woman in the North or South rivaled Rose O'Neale Greenhow. Fearless spy for the Confederacy, glittering Washington hostess, legendary beauty and lover, Rose Greenhow risked everything for the cause she valued more than life itself. In this superb portrait, Ann Blackman tells the surprising true story of how Rose become a spy providing vital intelligence for P.G.T. Beauregard written in a unique code. She was arrested by Allan Pinkerton and imprisoned with her young daughter. But that's not the whole story—not by any means! Softcover, 400 pages, #439S, *$15.*

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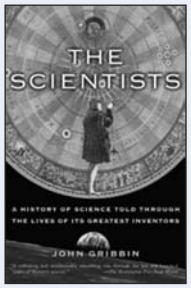
New Views of Old World History

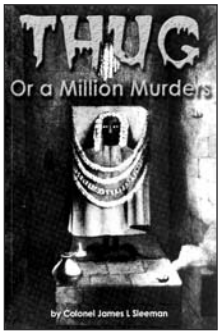
NEW! The French Revolution: A History. This is the book that established author Thomas Carlyle's reputation as an insightful and brilliant historian even though published back in 1837. This spectacular historical masterpiece has since been accepted as the standard work on the subject and has withstood the test of Revisionist scrutiny. It combines a shrewd insight into character, a vivid realization of the picturesque, and a singular ability to bring the past to blazing life, making it a reading experience as thrilling as any novel, covering a bloody period in history unlike any other. Written before political correctness poisoned most history books. Softcover, 848 pages, #483, ***$19***.

The Scientists



In this ambitious new book, John Gribbin tells the stories of the people who have made science, and of the times in which they lived and worked. He begins with Copernicus, when science replaced mysticism as a means of explaining the workings of the world, and he continues through the centuries, creating an unbroken genealogy of not only the greatest but also the more obscure names of Western science. Softcover, 672 pages, #486, ***$17***.

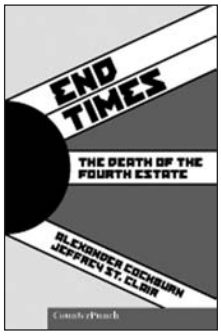
Thug or a Million Murders: How the British Wiped Out the Cult of Thuggee. Few cults have been as evil as the cult of Thuggee, whose devotees were murderers by heredity. It is estimated that 1 million Indians perished at the hands of the Thuggees until the British extirpated this menace that corrupt native rulers had ignored for centuries. One man was responsible for the ending of the murderous cult of Thuggee —Major General Sir William Henry Sleeman. It is his grandson (a colonel) who has written this book to set the record straight. #395, softcover, 240 pages, ***$25***.



The World From Beginnings to 4,000 BCE. The New Oxford History Series of human evolution describes the dramatic events that have made us who we are. From the first *Homo sapiens* to the Agricultural Revolution, Paleolithic and Neolithic tool-making, from Cro-Magnon cave paintings and 30,000 year-old flutes made from vulture bones, it is all covered and much more. Very readable, lots of illustrations. Softcover, 176 pages, #493S ***$25***.

Leonardo da Vinci: The Marvelous Works of Nature & Man. By Martin Kemp. Take a mesmerizing journey through the whole span of the great man's life. The author gives a full account of Leonardo's artistic, scientific and technological achievements. Generously illustrated with 16 color plates and much more. Paperback, 432 pages, item #491, ***$28***.

End Times: The Death of the Fourth Estate. By Jeffrey St Clair and Alexander Cockburn. The authors lay bare the fabricated information we are subjected to in the media, the one-sided media scandals and more. Scrutinizes the "quality" print press and leading corporate media. Misrepresentation, suppression, ignorance, government shilling, the authors reveal it all. The need for a populist approach to media information dissemination is demonstrated. Softcover, 380 pages, #494, ***$16***.



The Oxford History of Medieval Europe. Edited by George Holmes. Western Civilization was created in Medieval Europe and by the 1300s was the most advanced in the whole world. The book covers 1000 years of history, chapter by chapter. A great deal of information is presented very readably. #340, softcover, 392 pages, $17 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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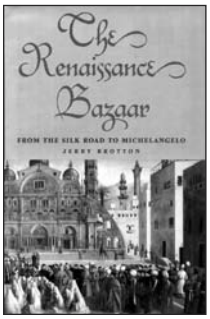
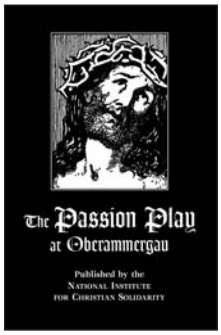


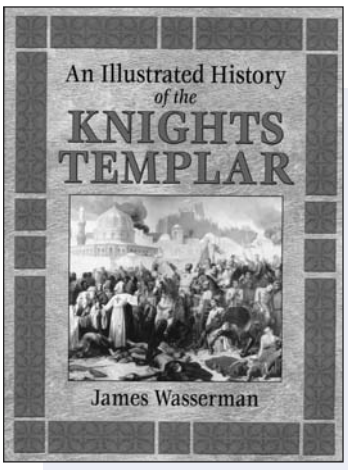
The Renaissance Bazaar. By Jerry Brotton. The author, a lecturer at the University of London gives a slightly controversial account of the origins and accomplishments of this period in history. He expands the contributing factors into Islam, Africa and the Americas, focusing on the global aspects. The books should be read with an open mind. He makes a good case and we can learn something. #341, hardcover, 243 pages, ***$30***.

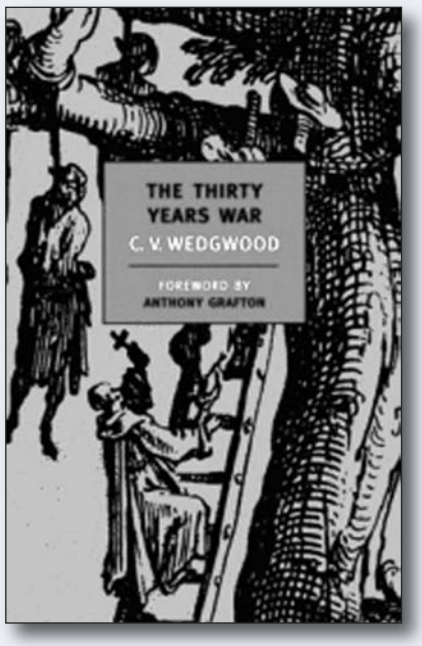
SALE! The Passion Play at Oberammergau. Back in print for the first time in almost 100 years, here is the one book that contains the actual text of the Passion Play before it was altered by the Germans in response to relentless pressure by Zionists who wanted the life and death of Christ censored so as not to offend any Jews. Originally printed in 1910. Rare photos. Introduction by Michael Collins Piper. Softcover, 225 pages, #433, ***$25. NOW JUST $15***.



Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Juergen Graf & Carlo Mattogno. The official portrait of Treblinka is subjected to a thorough critique regarding its genesis, inner logic, and technical feasibility. The result of this analysis shakes the foundations of the "official" Treblinka story. Softcover, 365 pages, #389, ***$25***.

The Holocaust Industry. By Norman Finkelstein. The author, whose parents were incarcerated and survived "the holocaust," takes on the profitable holocaust industry, showing the shameless greed of its promoters, whom he accuses of exaggerating and lying. Just recently, even though he is Jewish and a holocaust believer, he was denied tenure after an impressive academic teaching career—punished for the content of his books. #220S, softcover, 150 pages, ***$16***.





The Thirty Years War

NEW! By C.V. Wedgwood. Europe in 1618 was torn between Protestants and Catholics, Bourbon and Hapsburg, as well as empires, kingdoms, and countless principalities. After angry Protestants tossed three representatives of the Holy Roman Empire out the window of the royal castle in Prague, war spread from Bohemia with relentless abandon, drawing powers from Spain to Sweden into a nightmarish world of famine, disease, and seemingly unstoppable destruction. Experts estimate that in some areas of Europe, 75% of the population was wiped out. Softcover, 520 pages, #488, ***$22***.

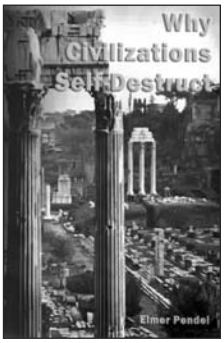
THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR . . .

An Illustrated History of the Knights Templar. Secret societies from the Freemasons to the Ordo Templi Orientis claim descent from this religious order of warrior monks. A private army of the pope, the Templars were established to protect Christian pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land but grew to become the most powerful organization in the Middle Ages. James Wasserman provides a riveting history of the Order and the many mysteries that surround it through a lavish assemblage of 170 illustrations: manuscripts from the Crusades, romantic paintings from the great masters and contemporary photographs of Templar strongholds. Oversized softcover, profusely illustrated in color, indexed, 192 pages, #461, ***$20***.

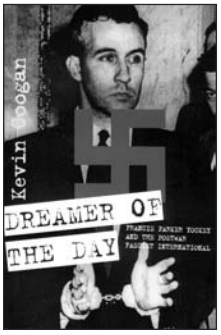
Culture Wars . . .

Why Civilizations Self-Destruct:

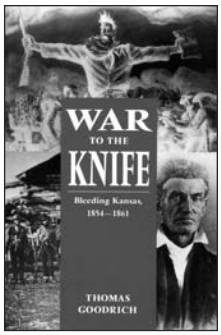
An Politically Incorrect Analysis by Dr. Elmer Pendell



In this, his most significant book, Dr. Elmer Pendell examines the most crucial demographic phenomenon of our age—the accelerating decline of our institutions and our way of life caused by the higher reproduction rates of those who should reproduce least. Perhaps Pendell's most important contribution to modern thought—a contribution which comes through strongly in this volume—is his linkage of the inherited social drives to the almost universal tolerance extended to socially intolerable birthrate differences. Softcover, 175 pages, #388, ***$16*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.



Dreamer of the Day: Francis Parker Yockey and the Post-War Fascist International—by Kevin Coogan. The name "Francis Parker Yockey" is probably known today to only several thousand of Americans at best. They know only that he was the author of a book called *Imperium.* Coogan's book is a fascinating survey of Yockey's wide-ranging career and of the colorful array of individuals in both the American "right" and "left" who intersected with Yockey during his heyday. Coogan, a liberal writer, is not sympathetic to Yockey or his milieu. Nonetheless he studied his subject closely and relied on a wide-ranging assembly of sources from all philosophical points of view to craft this most fascinating volume. #245, softcover, 644 pages, ***$20***.



War to the Knife: Bleeding Kansas, 1854-1861. By Thomas Goodrich. In 1854 a bloody war developed between pro-slavery men in Missouri and abolitionists in Kansas. The prize would be the balance of power in D.C. between slave and free states. Told in the unforgettable words of the participants of the period, this is an absorbing account of a black episode in our nation's past. #317, hardback, 296 pages, ***$30***.

No Bone Unturned: The Legal Battle for America's Oldest Skeletons. Investigative journalist Jeff Benedict takes us inside the world of forensic science as seen through the eyes of a leading specialist, Doug Owsley. Just days before Owsley was to begin studying the Kennewick skeleton, federal authorities, with the help of Bill Clinton, seized it and announced it would be handed over to the Indian tribes who claimed it as their own—even though it was Caucasoid. For six years Owsley fought to study the skeleton. Softcover, 304 pages, 387S, ***$19***.

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

Money's Prophets: 1798-1848. Niall Ferguson uncovers the secrets behind the phenomenal economic success of the Rothschild family and reveals for the first time the details of the family's vast political network. ***$25***, softcover, 519 pages, indexed, #361A.

The World's Banker: 1849-1999. By Niall Ferguson. The wars of the late 19th and early 20th century repeatedly threatened the stability of the Rothschild empire. Despite these many global upheavals, theirs remained the biggest bank in the world until WWI, their interests extending far beyond the realm of finance. Yet the Rothschilds failed to establish themselves in the U.S. ***$23***, softcover, 542 pages, #361B.

BOTH BOOKS AS A SET: #361C—$45.

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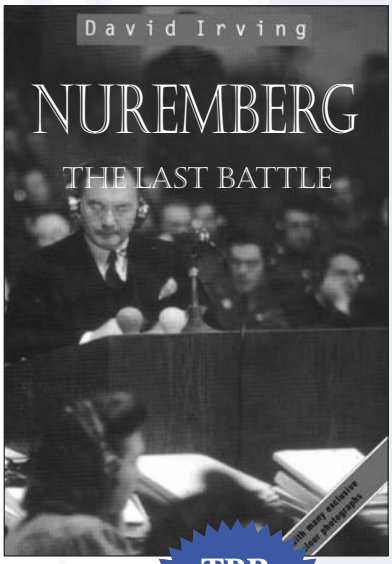
DAVID IRVING'S

Nuremberg: The Last Battle

Teutonic sagas relate that after the great battle with the Mongols at Lechfeld Plain, where the armies of two different worlds clashed in bloody massacre, the spirits of the fallen warriors went on fighting for three more days above the clouds. So it was in Nuremberg from 1945 to 1946. Where the city's face bore the terrible scars of the mortal struggle between Germany and her enemies which had ended in May 1945, the ghosts continued the struggle for 16 more months.



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But here is where the parallel ends. This time the armies were unequal. One side was unarmed and was surrounded by enemies.

By agreement of the Allied powers, major German and Italian leaders were to be identified as war criminals, tried, prosecuted, found guilty by whatever means necessary, and duly punished.

World War II had been claimed by the victors to have been a "Good War," and the war crimes trial at Nuremberg was rigged to prove the triumph of good over evil.

Were the victors free of the stain of war crimes? Or was the imposition of kangaroo justice over the vanquished just a cover-up of the victors' own crimes?

As one American member of the Nuremberg Tribunal privately advised his colleagues, "It is, in my opinion, offensive to our concept of justice to punish a man for doing exactly what one has done himself." And in fact, there would be few crimes listed on the indictment at Nuremberg of which one or other of the four prosecuting powers was not itself guilty. In the cause of defeating Hitler, civilian populations had been burned and blasted, murdered, brutalized, intimidated, deported and enslaved; aggressive wars had been launched; neutral countries occupied by pretext and deceit; and the unalterable paragraphs of international conventions flagrantly violated.

Using the unpublished diaries and papers of the principal actors—the judges, lawyers, and the "war criminals" themselves—David Irving has pieced together the remarkable history of the trial of the century, the inside stories, personal letters, poignant moments and the travesties of justice.

David Irving's ***Nuremberg: The Last Battle*** (hardback, 377 pages, item #445, $45 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Use the ordering form on page 64 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge a copy to Visa or MasterCard. S&H charges apply: $5 on orders up to $50; $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100; $15 on orders over $100. Outside the U.S. double these S&H charges.To see more hard-to-find books and videos online, visit the TBR website at www.barnesreview.org.

Nuremberg: The Last Battle

First published in German and serialized by *Welt am Sonntag*, this book is now at last available in English, greatly expanded, making use of the private diaries of both judges and defendants at the "trial of the century." Includes 32 pages of black & white and color photos—some from the author's private collection—many published here for the first time. This photo section alone is "worth the price of admission."

Comments:

"I've read all of Mr. Irving's WWII books and have always found them to be refreshingly original in their portrayal of events I had often questioned in my own mind. Through his collected works he effectively demolishes the myth of the Nuremberg trials, shows what a redeemed hero Hermann Goering became, shows how Britain squandered its real chances for peace with Hitler and generally debunks and confronts all of the force-fed patronizing propaganda we've been spoon-fed since birth. He even prods gentle fun at Rommel who is the only German soldier deemed acceptable to the Allies."

—Niall from www.pzg.biz/books

* * *

"Only David Irving could have put together a book of such scope, such importance and such unbiased research. It is no wonder the powers that be want him locked away from those thirsting for truth about WWII."

—Willis Carto, *The Barnes Review*

* * *

"David Irving attracts credibility and attention by his indefatigable energy, intelligence and resourcefulness."

—Tom Bower, *Daily Mail*

$45

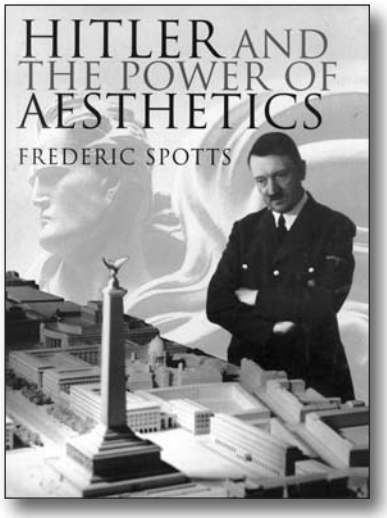
Minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

HITLER & THE POWER OF AESTHETICS

Adolf Hitler has been described as a failed artist, a hack. But reality is far from the skewed portrayals we have been presented in almost every mainstream history text since his death. He was, in fact, a man with vast artistic and conceptual abilities. And he was the driving force behind the creation of the new image of the Third Reich—from monuments to public buildings to opera houses to great war memorials to new music to grand museums to hold the finest art of European culture.

Yet this aspect of Adolf Hitler has been almost completely ignored in the frenzy to portray Hitler as a sadistic, bloodthirsty demon.

Art was at the center of Hitler's life—and he was the center of the arts. He dissolved this line—merging art and politics like no one else in history—by creating powerful parades, spectacles, films, rallies, operas, monumental architecture, sculpture, paintings and even the great autobahns and the Volkswagen. He involved the entire German nation as participants in his National Socialist aesthetic drama.



In a remarkable synthesis of key scholarship and historical resources, author Frederic Spotts portrays the National Socialist revolution as much less a political than a cultural revolution. Spotts maintains that Hitler viewed himself first and foremost as an artist and that his activities were largely directed to promotion of the arts. Hitler's driving ambition was to create a supreme culture state—out with the corrupt, in with the aesthetically ennobling. Hitler's vision of his German super-state was to be expressed as much in art as politics. Culture was not only the end to which power should aspire, but the means of achieving it.

A revealing and highly conceptual work—loaded with photographs and sketches of the great cultural accomplishments of the Hitler era, Hitler & the Power of Aesthetics provides an additional clue to the understanding of the Third Reich—in many ways the first key to the first lock on the first floor. It has, until now, been only noted in the more speculative psychological portraits, biographies and hackneyed histories of the Third Reich.

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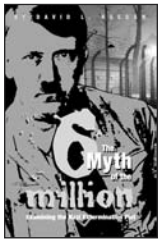

The Myth of the Six Million—Examining the Nazi Extermination Plot: Prof. David Hoggan covers: Hitler's real feelings toward the Jews; Jewish memoirs of the camps; Hoess memoirs; Jewish memoirs; torture confessions; facts and myths; Red Cross appraisals; Eichmann; Hitler's depravity; and more. Intro by Willis A. Carto. Softcover, 119 pages, #446, ***$14*** minus 10% for subscribers. ***$9 each for 10 or more.***

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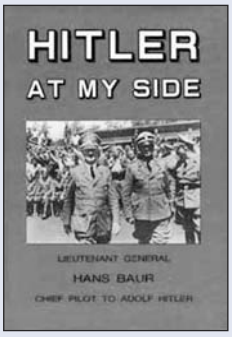
Hitler: The Unknown Soldier—1914-18. Adolf Hitler, the fighting man, is the subject of this engrossing feature, chronicling the future dictator's combat experience as a foot soldier in World War I. Excerpts from Hitler's letters from the front, recollections of regimental comrades and evaluations by his officers offer a revealing portrait of a brooding, fearless loner who preferred battlefields to brothels, frontline service to home leave, and kept the men he was frequently asked to protect at arm's length. English, color and B&W, 80 min., ***$30.***

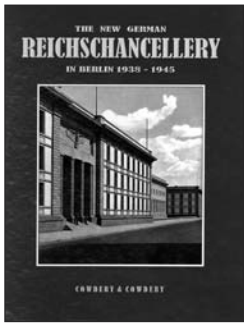
Hitler: At My Side:

The Recollections of Lt. Gen. Hans Baur, Hitler's Personal Pilot



Hans Baur, chief pilot and friend to Adolf Hitler, was a World War I flying ace, pioneer mail pilot, Lufthansa flight captain, companion to the Fuehrer in the Berlin bunker and the victim of barbaric treatment for 10 years by the Soviets after World War II. His autobiography is an amazing adventure story told honestly and forthrightly without exaggeration or embellishment. It was Baur's wish to tell the tale of his experiences at Hitler's side so history could judge for itself the "real Adolf Hitler." Very difficult to find book. Hardback, 230 pages, 75 rare photos, #453, ***$25.***

Hitler: Bungling Amateur or Military Genius? By A.V. Schaerffenberg. Adolf Hitler's detractors say he ruined the German war effort, micromanaging every move his generals made. Other say Hitler was a genius who was decades if not centuries ahead of his time. What is the truth about Hitler's military skills? In the book we learn that Churchill was no match for Hitler; the French were no peace lovers; Hitler's Operation Barbarossa probably saved Europe from brutal Soviet domination; and how the breaking of the Nazi codes gave the Allies an incalculable advantage in almost every battle. We also learn much about Goering, Guderian, Rommel, Mussolini, the disposition of the Waffen SS and much more. Softcover, 172 pages, 80 illustrations, #442, ***$13.***



The New German Reichschancellery. Cowdery and Cowdery have brought you all aspects of planning, building and furnishing the Reichschancellery, destroyed in an orgy of hate by the Red army in 1945. They discuss in detail the architecture, sculptures, landscaping, interior, furniture, contractor advertising, paintings, rugs and rare marbles. Includes a complete illustrated history of the edifice, a room-by-room illustrated tour, more than 140 period and modern photos, 55 color illustrations, 47 full-page illustrations, maps and drawings, large, colorful endpaper maps of Berlin, 11-by-28-inch foldout of Reichschancellery floor plan and much more. Hardback, 8.5 x 11 format, 125 pages plus plans, #364, ***$40.***

CIVIL WAR DEATH CAMP

THE HORRORS OF CAMP DOUGLAS FEDERAL DETENTION FACILITY FOR CONFEDERATE POWS

DURING THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, the South had its Andersonville, an internationally known reminder of prison camp hardships and deaths, immortalized in song, literature, film and by many Union monuments. The North had Camp Douglas, a little-known prison in Chicago that set records for prison mortality, hidden in lost and incomplete records and suppressed publicity. To the victor belongs the silence.

BY PRITCHETT FORD

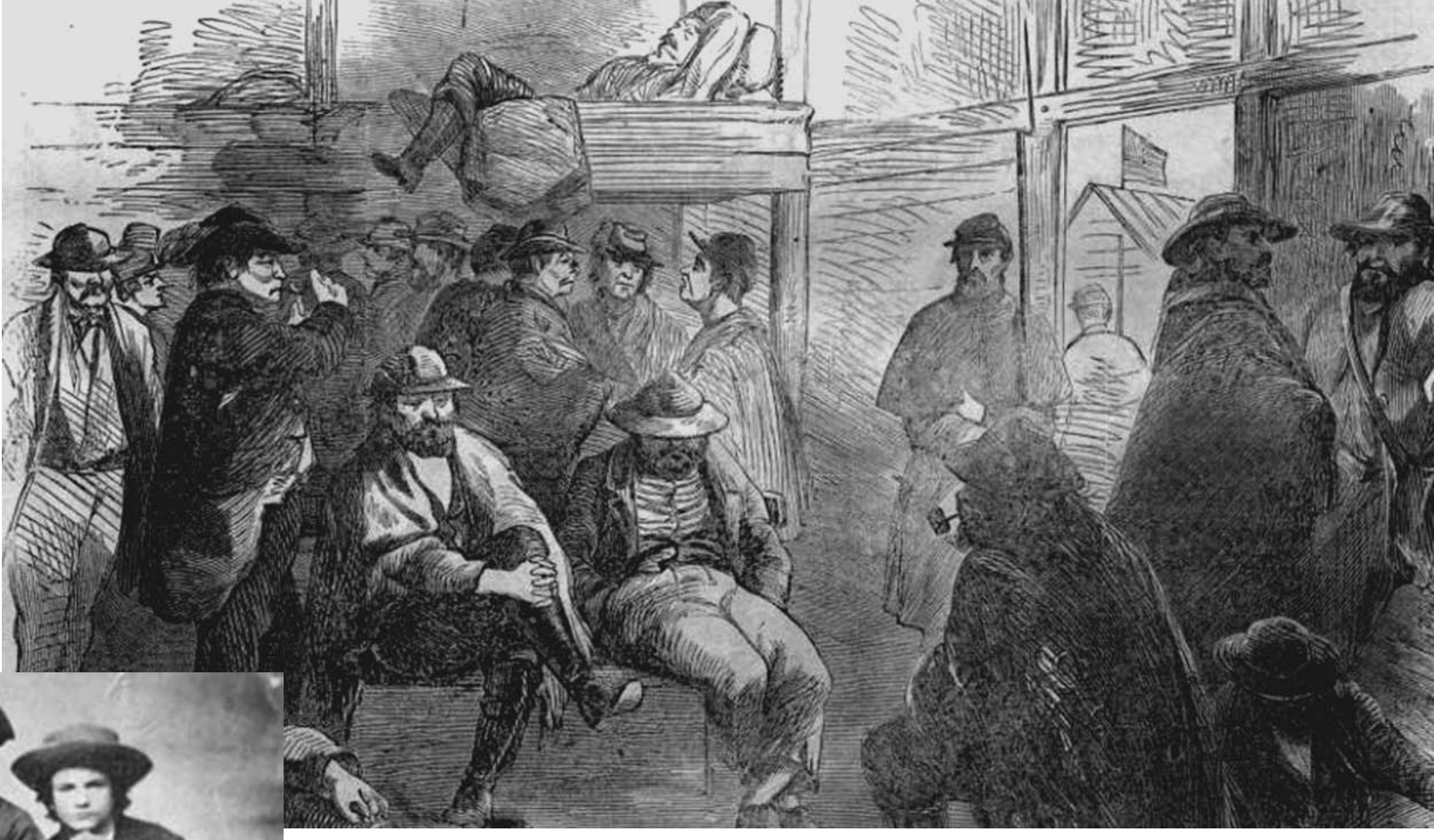
Andersonville is a National Prisoner of War Historical Site, with white headstones for each of the 12,912 Union prisoners who died there with a 475-acre park and monuments erected by every Yankee state and the federal government. All of the main highways of south Georgia have directional signs to aid the tens of thousands who visit there yearly.

On the other hand, look north to Chicago, and you will find at least 6,000 Confederate soldiers buried in a mass grave on one acre of land. There is only one monument to these POWs who died, erected in 1895, 30 years after the war, by Southerners and their friends in Chicago and the North.

According to Dorothy Wells Earlandson, writing in Chicago's *Heritage Guest*, few Chicagoans knew of its existence. You see, Chicago has never publicized its one-time camp. There are no highway directional signs. We will never see a film about Camp Douglas or any of the other notorious Northern prisons. The winners write the history books, and for 130 years they have been silent about their prison camps.

The Oak Wood Cemetery monument, erected "To The Memory of the Six Thousand Southern Soldiers Here Buried . . . Who Died in Camp Douglas Prison . . . 1862-65" helps sustain interest in the little-known camp, located near the shores of Lake Michigan. Before the camp closed, it had earned the dubious distinction of undisputed first place in mortality among Northern prisons.

Prisoners from Fort Donelson arrived at Camp Douglas in February 1862, and within one year the monthly mortality rate was at 10 percent, a rate unsurpassed by any other prison



Above, an illustration from an 1862 edition of *Harper's Weekly* depicts the hazy interior of a barracks used to house Rebel prisoners. The shoddy barracks did little to keep out the frigid cold of Chicago winters. At left, a photograph shows Confederate prisoners looking in relative good health. That was soon to change however. Built on a drained swamp, the Camp Douglas staff was unable to safely dispose of the daily excrement of the horses, guards and prisoners. This, coupled with rampant overcrowding, resulted in many cases of lethal dysentery.

in the North or South. Ultimately, one in five prisoners died (20%), establishing the camp's reputation for extermination. (The highest death rate at Andersonville was 9 percent, set for August 1864.)

Three traits distinguished Camp Douglas from other Northern prison camps: the high mortality rates, extreme acts of cruelty, and a low official count of prisoners who died compared to documentation from other sources. Obscure historical articles and research texts have publicized these facts, but somehow Camp Douglas has escaped the notoriety of Andersonville.

The most complete treatment of the horrors of Camp Douglas is contained in George Levy's *To Die in Chicago* (1994) from which some of the information for this article has been drawn. Levy was educated at the University of Chicago and he has served as assistant attorney general for the state of Illinois.

The high mortality rate can be attributed to several factors: overcrowding, unhealthy living conditions, ineffective medical treatment, inadequate food supply and brutality. The war lasted longer than expected, resulting in more prisoners than anticipated. By late 1862 there were 8,962 prisoners in the camp, with fewer than 900 guards. Over 200 prisoners were crowded into barracks averaging 70 feet by 25 feet. As the number increased, tents were erected to house them, with little protection against below-zero winds. Huge latrines were left open, so rain washed raw sewage into the drinking water supply. Wooden floors in the barracks were removed to discourage tunneling, so vermin infected the dirt floors. Rats and mice were commonplace. Some unnamed inmates recollecting life at the camp 37 years later said that they raised the kitchen floor to catch big gray rats, which were made into pies.

When cholera and a smallpox epidemic erupted, free medicine sent by the South was withheld as "contraband of war." Food rations were restricted, partly to cut costs and partly as retaliation for Southern victories. When control of the camp was finally passed to the Chicago Police Department, medical

supplies were cut off and food severely restricted.

On June 30, 1862, Commandant Col. Tucker was warned by D.V. McVickar, the post surgeon, that the surface of the ground is becoming saturated with the filth and slop from the privies, kitchens, and quarters and must produce serious results to health as soon as the hot weather sets in. Col. Tucker was overwhelmed; there were 326 patients in the hospital and many more in the barracks.

Coincidentally, Henry W. Bellows of the Sanitary Commission sent a negative report on the camp to Col. Hoffman the same day: "Sir, the amount of standing water, unpoliced grounds, of foul sinks, of unventilated and crowded barracks, of general disorder, of soil reeking miasmatic accretions, of rotten bones and emptying of camp kettles, is enough to drive a sanitarian to despair. I hope that no thought will be entertained of mending matters. The absolute abandonment of the spot seems to be the only judicious course, I do not believe that any amount of drainage would purge that soil loaded with accumulated filth or those barracks filled with two stories of vermin and animal exhalations. Nothing but fire can cleanse them."

The Chicago Tribune wrote on September 22, 1862: "It is no wonder they died so rapidly. It is only a wonder that the whole 8,000 of the filthy hogs did not go home in pine boxes."

"It is no wonder they died so rapidly. It is only a wonder that the whole 8,000 of the filthy hogs did not go home in pine boxes instead of on their feet."

Civilian doctors, who inspected Camp Douglas on April 5, 1863, called it an "extermination" camp. They drew a picture of "wretched inmates without change of clothing, covered, with vermin, in wards reeking with filth and foul air, and blankets in rags . . . it will be seen that 260 out of 3,800 prisoners had died in 21 days, a rate of mortality which, if continued, would secure their total extermination in about 320 days. "

Prisoners were deprived of clothing to discourage escapes. Many wore sacks with head and arm holes cut out; few had underwear. Blankets to offset the bitter Northern winter were confiscated from the few that had them. The weakest froze to death.

The Chicago winter of 1864 was devastating. The loss of 1,091 lives in only four months was the heaviest for any like period in the camp's history, and equaled the deaths at the highest rate of Andersonville from February to May, 1864. Yet, it is the name of Andersonville that burns in infamy. Mortality rates increased as Col. Sweet complained on Oct.11, 1864, that mortality at the camp was up to 35% since June. In November 1864, the death toll was 217; another 323 died in December, 308 in January 1864, and 243 in February.

THE DEADLY DEAD LINE

A diary by a man named Sparrow specifically mentions the "dead line" at Camp Douglas. Prisoners were shot for crossing the line there just as at such other federal prisons as Camp Morton, Indiana; Camp Chase and Johnson's Island in Ohio; Point Lookout, Maryland; Newport News, Virginia; and Fort Delaware for violating stated bounds, usually to answer the call of nature. Several Confederate prisoners were shot or bayoneted to death while in the very act of relieving themselves. The arctic-like weather led to additional suffering. Another punishment was to make the men pull down their pants and sit, with nothing under them, on the snow and frozen ground. I have known men to be kept sitting until you could see their prints of some days after in the snow and ice.

When the [guards] got weary of this torture they commenced whipping, making the men lay on a barrel, and using their belts, which had a leather clasp with a sharp edge, cutting through the skin. A prisoner swore that when the men who were being punished this way attempted to sit on their coattails they were cruelly kicked in the back by the guards and forced to sit longer on their bare bones. Prisoners were forced to stand in the snow for hours without moving, and guards checked footprints to see if they had moved. Those who did received lashes.

Some prisoners who arrived in the bitter cold weather lost toes, fingers and ears. One improvised two wooden pegs as substitutes for feet and hobbled around. The mildest cruelty took the form of random firing into the barracks to disturb the prisoners' sleep, shooting prisoners who moved too slowly, or hanging them by their feet to encourage them to take an oath to the United States. The more common severe tortures included "reaching for the grub," bending over without bending the knees for several hours, causing blood to gush from the prisoner's nose and protruding eyeballs almost bursting from their sockets with pain, or being lashed 100 times with the metal buckle end of a belt.

Some victims were squeezed into a 10-foot square room with 20 others, with only a 10-inch window for ventilation.

A fearsome animal came to Prison Square on June 28, 1864. The Yankees had fixed a frame near the gate (to Prison Square) with a scantling piece of timber across it, edge up, and about four feet from the ground, which they made POWs ride whenever the men did anything that did not please them. It was called "the mule." Men sat on it till they fainted and fell off. It was like riding a sharp topped fence. The mule could be

made more painful by adding weights. Sometimes the Yanks would laugh and say, "I will give you a pair of spurs"—which was a bucket of sand tied to each foot. Other prisoners confirmed that men had to ride the mule in the worst winter weather. By 1865 it had grown to 15 feet tall and required a ladder to mount. There was a mule for the garrison in White Oak Square, except there it was called "the horse."

COUNTING (MISCOUNTING) THE DEAD

From February 1862, till all the soldiers had left there, nearly all of the medical colleges in the northwest were supplied with bodies stolen from the dead buried at the city cemetery and the appearance of the graves gives evidence of the truth of this statement. On June 9, 1862, a difference between *The Chicago Tribune* and official records was reported, with 1,480 men unaccounted for, according to the *Tribune*. One reason was that some deaths were unreported. On July, 1862, commandant Tucker, in taking command of Camp Douglas, reported, "There is scarcely a record left at camp, and it will be difficult to ascertain what prisoners have been at the camp or what has become of them."

By March 31, 1863, mortality was again out of control, and disease reportedly claimed 706 prisoners. If true, the toll in two months was only 277 short of the 1862 record. Suspiciously, there are no Camp Douglas returns in the official records for March 1863. The *Tribune* appears to have counted the dead carefully and indicated that the toll could have been upwards of 700. Unfortunately, official record keeping was atrocious. It seems that in the period from February 1862, to April 1863, about 728 Confederates were missing.

This is not the worst of it. If 700 died in early 1863, as the *Tribune* and some historians of the period believed, the superintendent should have found 1,636 graves. Various explanations were put forward for this discrepancy. The bodies were being washed into the lake, according to the *Tribune*, toward the water one mile south. The cemetery was also a favorite hunting ground for grave robbers. Another explanation is that the dead were dumped into unmarked graves and soon lost in the swampy soil.

By 1864 about 2,235 prisoners had lost their lives since the prison opened according to the official records. This may be 967 short of the true figure at the time, based on the *Tribune's* figures. There were 23,637 cases of sickness in 1864, according to the study made at the time. This is more than three times the number shown in official records for the entire 700 days at Camp Douglas; August 1863 to August 1865. Since they were not reporting to Washington the number sick in the barracks, a lack of reporting of deaths would certainly follow.

The U.S. government purchased a section of Oak Woods, near Chicago, in 1867 to accommodate the known casualties of Camp Douglas. Coffins were placed in concentric circular trenches. Although the government had only 4,200 names, cemetery records indicate that closer to 6,000 coffins were buried here—the largest Confederate burial ground in the North. The 46-foot monument (above) was dedicated in 1895 to those Confederate prisoners who died at the camp. Over 100,000 people attended the ceremonies, including numerous men from both armies, President Grover Cleveland as well as the members of his cabinet.

Close to 12,000 prisoners had suffered through the bitter winter of 1862, and 1863 when temperatures fell below zero. From 1,400 to 1,700 lay dead but only 615 could be counted in the desolate graves far from camp. Between 700 and 1,000 had disappeared. On Dec. 1, 1866, only 1,402 graves (of the earlier 2,968) could be identified. Very little care seems to have been taken in the interment of bodies. Gen. A. Hoyt warned that close to 2,000 bodies were now unaccounted for.

Somehow Camp Douglas was exterminating the dead as well as the living.

Above, the death warrant is read to Maj. Henry Wirz. Maj. Wirz was the commandant at the Andersonville prison camp in Georgia during the War Between the States. This photograph was taken several moments before his execution. Wirz was the only soldier executed for war crimes in the Civil War. His crime was inhumane treatment of Union Prisoners in the camp. He was convicted even though in July 1864 Wirz paroled five prisoners to act as emissaries. These men carried a petition to Washington that had been signed by almost every Union soldier in Andersonville, demanding the U.S. government abide by the prisoner exchange agreement. Their efforts were unsuccessful, and some of the men returned to Andersonville to report to their fellow POWs. In the petition Wirz warned he could no longer guarantee adequate care for the burgeoning numbers of Union prisoners in his charge.

THE CONFEDERATE BURIAL MOUND

Oak Woods Cemetery could have become the largest Confederate burial site outside of the South, but subsequent events made it impossible to learn the number buried there. The cemetery simply buried whatever the Sullivans (unqualified grave removers) brought in, and numbered the grave markers at Oak Woods according to City Cemetery records. These records cannot be verified because no Confederate burials were recorded with the City Clerk. Also the Army failed to supervise, inspect or validate the removals. History had been blindfolded, and there is no way of knowing how many Confederates, or which ones, are at Oak Woods.

On September 1, 1880, Gen. Bingham reported, many of the graves were sunken and many of the corner stakes were missing. There is evidence that one of the sections was used as a roadway. The ground around these lots has been raised and improved which gives them the sunken appearance. The mound area was later filled in to the level of the rest of the cemetery. Other than the modest obelisk on this mound, completed in 1893 by sympathizers from the South, from Chicago, and other parts of the North, there was nothing to distinguish this burial site.

Thirty years later, bronze tablets were added with a partial list of the dead. About 100,000 sympathetic persons, including President Grover Cleveland, attended the dedication of the edifice on Memorial Day, 1895. Since that time, nothing has been done to memorialize these unfortunate Confederate prisoners of war, other than a small gathering of supporters each year on Memorial Day.

Camp Douglas has to be the North's best-kept secret of the Civil War—their Andersonville—but a camp that must be identified with extreme cruelty and convenient recordkeeping of the dead. ✦

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Pritchett Ford is a new Revisionist writer who lives in Georgia and is a great exponent of the Southern cause. The original article can be found at http://www.geocities.com/BourbonStreet/2757/html/camp.htm.

Mustered at Camp Douglas

A UNION SOLDIER'S MEMOIR

Camp Douglas was used as a training camp for Federal soldiers while still a prison camp for Confederates. Today it is mostly condominiums. These memoirs or diaries were probably written in 1911 and describe the organization and early action of Company G, 93rd Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. The journal is in poor condition and has been very difficult to transcribe. Included are selections that may be of particular interest. The spelling in the memoirs/diary has not been changed except where necessary for clarity. Punctuation has been added.

~

We got to Rockford and went to a camp called Camp Fuller. The government had built what they called baraks. Buildings all rugh boards. They were large anough to hold 100 men with officers quarters at one end. They were fit up with bunks—three in a tier. I and Phillip Garmen were together. We took a lower bunk. Each of us took with us from home a blanket. We put one in to lay on, the other over us. Oh what a difference in beds we left at home. Nothing but hard boards to sleep on. Well do I remember the first night—how sore my hips were in the morning. I thought there and then must I sleep on hard boards for three years. It was a sad thought.

We got government rations. We got hard tack, coffee, meat, sugar and a lot of other things. We got our first meal and seemed que[e]r to us. We did not know how to go about cooking. But we got along in good shape years after. We were some three weeks and drilled company drill. We had no guns yet. When we went on guard we took a good stout stick for a gun and walked our beat two hours at a time. What soldiering!

Some three weeks here we got orders to report in Chicago. I remember whil at Rockford father com to visit me. I had learned to smoke during this time. I remember father took my pipe and took a couple of whiffs just to see how it tasted. The first time I think he ever tasted tobaco. He all ways was oposed to the weed and I had never smoked but a few times. Had never used the weed before.

Well when we got to Chicago they put us in barraks where some ten thousand rebels had been as prisnors of war. Oh how dirty and filthy they were. Here we got what the boys called lousy for good. It was a fearful place to put us in.

In a coupel of days we were joined by 8 other company and were mustered in as a regiment. Our Colonel was from Freeport. Altho I had never seen him our company elected Joe Reel as our Captain with other officers to numerous to mention. Some time after we got cloathing and such a sight. We had to just take what they gave us.

Then we began to trade with each other and that way we got our clothes to fit us. We also got guns. Oh what a time. We drew a gun, a caterige box and belt, a knap sack, a canteen, a haver sack. Just about a load for a man to carry.

We stayed in Camp Duglas some two or three weeks and while there, 12 thousand of our soldiers were sent their [paroled Union prisoners—Ed.]. They were surrendered to the rebels at Harpers Ferry by General Miles, who was to get a sum of money. He was shot thru the leg and died of his wound, so he never got to use his ill goton riches. Some raid. His own men killed him. [This was a common rumor at the time but it is inaccurate that a General Miles surrendered in exchange for money.—Ed.]

Shortly after those troops landed we ware taken out and put in tents near where Duglas was buried. [Senator Stephen Douglas—best known for the Lincoln-Douglas debates.—Ed.] I seen his grave several times.

Those [Union] prisnors became disorderly and wanted to be sent to their own states.

Oh how they did burn baraks, night after night. We would be called out and sent to quell them. A good many of them went home without being sent. They were all estern troops so we stayed till December. ✦

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LAND OF THE FREE?

For those who still think that this country is free, consider:

A conference was held in Memphis, TN on the weekend of November 8. I attended. The conference was called "2008 European American International Conference." The subject of the conference was the future of the white race worldwide. Reasons for concern are many. Some are: white populations are decreasing worldwide; non-white immigrants are moving into white nations on a large scale; discrimination now exists against whites in many countries; etc.

In the past when they have tried to hold a conference, as the time for the conference approached, the hotel would cancel it, claiming that they were threatened. Those who made the threat would tell them that other conferences would not use their hotel if a pro-white organization met there. This year, to prevent that, they called their conference "Environmental Awareness Conference." However, four days before the conference was to be held, someone called the hotel and threatened to kill the manager, his wife and his children if he did not cancel the conference. The manager quit his job. The hotel called the sheriff. The sheriff declared it an "emergency." Based on that, the hotel felt they could cancel the conference without being liable. They canceled it. Postponing the conference at that late date was not practical since so many of the attendees had plane tickets.

Someone knew a person in the county who had a large house and grounds. He said they could meet there, even if they had to meet outside. However, before they could come, he called and told them they could not come because the sheriff was at his house and said no one could enter. The county commissioners then met and passed a resolution that no conferences of any kind could be held in the county. This would prevent them from moving to another location, if they found one.

Eventually they found another meeting room in an adjacent county and met there, but each attendee had to find his own hotel room. The conference asked the attendees not to leave the room once they were in because it would be hard to kick them all out. However, if they left the room, they could lock the doors and keep them out if the hotel was threatened. The conference was also shortened from two days to one, because it was thought the hotel would not let them in the second day.

This is supposed to be America, the land of the free. Not anymore.

GORDON BAKKEN
Via e-mail

COSMOS DENIAL

I'm inquiring about Dr. Fredrick Töben's well-being. The Dr. Töben that I have come to know and love is the essence of a true gentleman and scholar. How can a man who has devoted his life to the study of the "holocaust" be charged with "holocaust denial"? That's like charging astrophysicist Stephen Hawking with "cosmos denial" because he has debunked many commonly held myths about the cosmos.

DAVID STANTON
Bedford, Massachusetts

[We congratulate Dr. Töben, who is now a free man again. He continues trying to get the truth out, while at the same time aiming to stay out of jail—a difficult combination in this crazy world. For an update on Töben, see the item on page 24. Also we are hoping for a article of his experiences in England in the future.—Ed.]

NEW TESTAMENT OLDER

A recent letter to the editor (Sept./Oct. 2008 TBR) questioned whether there was a historical man called Jesus of Nazareth, or Jesus the Nazarene or Jesus Christ. Also it was stated that the oldest writings in the New Testament date back only to A.D. 70.

Jesus is mentioned in the secular writings of Josephus, a onetime governor of the district of Galilee, which included the village of Nazareth. Josephus refers to Jesus in his *Antiquities of the Jews*, translated by William Winston and published by the John C. Winston Co., entitled *The Life and Works of Josephus Flavius*.

It should be noted why Jesus was called Jesus of Nazareth or Jesus Christ. It was the custom in the day to identify a person by his name and where he came from. Jesus was born in Bethlehem in Judea, but when he was less than three years old he was taken to Egypt. Then, after a brief period of time, Joseph and Mary took him to Joseph's hometown, Nazareth. There Jesus and his younger half-brothers and half-sisters (Matt 13:5-56) grew up. Since most of Jesus's life was spent in Nazareth, he was known as Jesus of Nazareth, or Jesus the Nazarene, a name he used and accepted (John 18:5-8).

Even the Roman governor, Pontius Pilatus, adhered to this convention, for when Jesus was executed by being nailed to a stake (or pole), Pilatus (according to some Bible versions) had a sign written in three languages placed above Jesus's head, reading "Jesus of Nazareth, king of the Jews" (John 19:19).

The word "Christ" in connection with Jesus's name is a title and refers to the fact that Jesus was the anointed one of God. This title was appropriate after Jesus was baptized in the Jordan River by his cousin John in A.D. 29.

Regarding the writings of the New Testament, almost all of the books were written before A.D. 70. Only five books were completed after that date: Revelation (c. A.D. 96), John, First John, Second John, and Third John (c. A.D. 98).

COWAN E. JONES
Connecticut

FORGOTTEN DOCUMENTARY?

I would like to point out, just in case everyone has forgotten: That in about the late 1950s, or not later than 1962, there was a historical documentary on television sponsored by none other than Dupont Co., which put the blame on Stanton, secretary of the War Department, for the assassination of Lincoln. I think the name was *Web of Conspiracy*, and nobody remembers it but me.

JUEL EDWARDS
Via E-mail

Send us Your Letters & Emails!

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Clash of the Rival Maritime Empires

IN THIS ARTICLE, TBR's namesake Harry Elmer Barnes calls attention to the commercial and colonial activities of the European states—rival empires—that participated in a vast process of expansion from 1500 to 1800—with Britain emerging, mostly by sheer luck, as the winner. The remainder of the book's discussion focuses on the impact upon conditions within Europe itself of this expansion. This extract comprises chapter 4 of *The Origins of Western Civilization*—a long-lost book by Barnes just recently rediscovered and republished by TBR.

BY HARRY ELMER BARNES

The epoch from 1500 to 1763 in world politics may be viewed as the era of the rise and struggles of what have been called the "rival commercial empires." This period started with the rise of the Portuguese to commercial supremacy following the return of Vasco da Gama from India in 1499, and ended with the defeat of the French in North America and India by Great Britain in 1763.

Taking advantage of her priority in explorations in this region, Portugal occupied the Spice Islands and points along the Indian and African coasts, and built up a considerable trade. Her internal strength was not equal, however, to the strain imposed by this over-extensive and rapid external expansion. She lacked the naval power to defend her trading monopoly; she was unable to organize a systemic and competent distribution service for the Eastern commodities; she had few commodities to be taken east in exchange for materials purchased; and a corrupt officialdom made it impossible for her to control unscrupulous traders. Her decline invited

Vasco da Gama (1460-1524)

If one were to be asked which nation contributed the most to nautical exploration in the 15th century, the obvious answer might seem to be Spain. After all, Spain had Christopher Columbus discovering America. But there was another nation whose contributions were far more than landing on one continent—a nation that in only 100 years managed to sail in every ocean and every major sea, and that touched every continent except Antarctica and perhaps Australia. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to land in China, Korea, New Guinea, the Azores, Cape Verde and numerous other places. Vasco da Gama (above) was Portugal's most famous explorer, the first known man to sail around Africa to the fabled Indies.

foreign aggression, and in 1560 Portugal was annexed to Spain and held in subjugation for some 60 years.

Spain vied with Portugal as an early contender for colonial and commercial supremacy, occupying the greater part of the New World, especially South and Central America, and several groups of Pacific islands. The great wealth thereby secured and controlled by Spain might have made that country the greatest of modern powers, had it been guided by a wise administrative and fiscal policy, but such wisdom was lacking, and the Spanish decline was only slightly less rapid and complete than that of Portugal. The excessively strict regulation of the colonial trade crippled commerce with the mother country and invited smuggling; a cruel and wasteful system of native labor lessened productivity in the colonies; the expulsion of Jews and Moors from Spain drove her moneyed classes beyond her borders, while repudiation of debts forced withdrawal of German credit.

Religious bigotry and fiscal exaction lost the rich provinces of the Netherlands; the Spanish Inquisition crushed out all intellectual originality and initiative; and the loss of the Armada in 1588 meant the end of Spanish naval supremacy. At the beginning of the 17th century Spain was becoming that second-rate power which she has since remained.

"Netherlands enjoyed the commercial supremacy of Europe for more than 50 years following 1590, occupying most of the old Portuguese possessions in the East as well as North and South America."

Stirred to action by Spanish oppression, Netherlands enjoyed the commercial supremacy of Europe for more than a half-century following 1590, occupying most of the old Portuguese possessions in the East, as well as valuable areas in North and South America. But the Dutch were not equal to the task of building up a permanent commercial empire of great extent. Like ancient Athens, Netherlands was a loosely united group of jealous city-states rather than a compact national unit; the "Spanish Fury" [during the Eighty Years War—1568-1648] helped to ruin Antwerp,[1] and the closing of the Scheldt ended its prosperity; the Dutch devoted their energy chiefly to commercial activity with little attention to permanent colonial policy; and in the contest with England under Cromwell (1651-2) and during the early years of the Restoration the Dutch were thoroughly worsted. Though Dutch naval and colonial power was shattered in the middle of the 17th century, Netherlands retained its primary importance in the trade of the world well into the 18th century.

France was prevented from making an early entry into the commercial and colonial scramble by the religious diversions that led to the civil wars of the latter part of the 16th century. Even when she did make some systematic attempt to contend as a first-class commercial and colonizing power, her strength was sapped by the suicidal policy of Louis XIV, who, at the critical moment, wasted the national energy of France in futile attempts to extend the eastern boundary of that country. France was immensely more rich and powerful than England in the 17th and 18th centuries, but lost out in the final conflict because of a corrupt administration, the failure to devote her resources to the strengthening of her colonies, and the adoption of a fatally weak colonial policy—that of scattered military occupation.

Though England had, by 1763, become the leading colonial and commercial state of Europe, she was until the time of Elizabeth a relatively small and weak state. The rising British seapower was based upon the naval training afforded her sailors by buccaneering expeditions against the Spaniards and was proved by the destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588. The Dutch were vanquished in the middle of the 17th century and a duel of a hundred years with France for colonial supremacy began. Aside from the fact that England took her colonial enterprise seriously, while France looked upon it as a "side issue" as compared with the dynastic struggle on the continent of Europe between the Bourbons and the Hapsburgs, the chief significance of this century-long contest was that it represented a struggle between two different colonial systems—the intensive occupation and exploitation of a limited area versus the extremely meager occupation of a vast territory by a few soldiers and traders.

In 1688 there were about 300,000 English colonists in the narrow Piedmont region of the Atlantic Coast, while there were scarcely 20,000 Frenchmen in the vast regions of Canada and the Mississippi Valley. With the French further handicapped by futile dissipation of energy elsewhere and infinitely weaker in colonial policy, there could be only one issue to the conflict, and by the Treaty of Paris of 1763, Great Britain took over the possession of the great majority of the French colonies in America.

But this very triumph of Great Britain over her traditional European enemy only involved her in a more serious struggle with her most aggressive colonial domains, the American Colonies of the Atlantic Coast. The occupation of the vast territory conquered from France west of the Alleghenies forced upon England a reconstruction of her hitherto loosely organized and indifferently enforced colonial policy. This imperial organization necessitated additional expenditures, which Great Britain proposed to raise through direct taxation and through

enforcement of the long-dormant navigation laws. But this fiscal policy aroused the opposition of the Colonial merchants, long accustomed to unhampered smuggling, and they united with the debtor landlords of the Southern colonies to give vitality to that aspiration for independence which Sydney George Fisher has analyzed with such acumen.

The revolution that ensued was in its essence a civil war within the British empire, in which British and American liberals made common cause against conservatives and imperialists in both countries. The Colonial cause prevailed, chiefly on account of that defection of the British Whigs which George Macaulay Trevelyan, John Fiske and William Edward Hartpole Lecky have clearly recognized and described, and through French aid begotten of the spirit of revenge for the defeat in the war of 1756-1763.

The loss of the more important British Colonies in America produced a marked tendency toward the granting of greater autonomy to the British colonies that remained. This changing attitude was reflected in the Quebec Acts of 1774 and 1791, the Irish Parliament Act of 1782 and the India Act of 1784. But the thoroughgoing revision of British imperial policy in a liberal direction did not take place until a half-century later, following Lord Durham's [John George Lambton] famous Canada report of 1839.

In this first phase of European expansion Germany [the

Above, a detailed propaganda cartoon/drawing lampooning the French presence in North America in the mid-1700s contains many detailed images. At left, seated Britannia is protected by a lion, symbol of the might of England. Holding a British flag is a figure of Neptune, king of the seas, symbolizing Britain's powerful navy. To the left of Neptune is a Roman centurion, here used as a symbol of the power of Britain's land army. Bowing before Britannia are two American Indians. The male and female figures seem to be asking England for protection against the French, shown as ghoulish dandies. On the pyramid is an inscription commemorating the exploits of "gallant Admiral Boscawen." This refers to the victory of British Admiral Edward Boscawen in the French and Indian conflict. In 1755, a force under the command of Boscawen intercepted the French squadron bound to North America and took the *Alcide* and *Lys* of 64 guns each captive. The French commander, M. de Hocquart, became Boscawen's prisoner for the third time in their careers. Boscawen returned to Spithead with his prizes and 1500 prisoners. For this exploit, he received the thanks of Parliament. In the background can be seen a group of jailed prisoners, most likely the French captured in this or a similar action. At lower right, French cannoneers train their gun on Britannia in an attempt to intimidate the British.

Privateers & Pirates

Henry Morgan

Famous "pirate" Henry Morgan lived from about 1635 till 1688 and was actually not a pirate at all. He was a British (Cymric) privateer, licensed by the government to prey on ships of rival commercial empires. He had legal cover for all of his attacks, except for his sacking of the city of Panama in 1671. Morgan made a name for himself in the Caribbean as a leader of the buccaneers there on "the Spanish main." (Buccaneers were those who attacked Spanish and French shipping in the late 17th century. Sometimes they were pirates and sometimes privateers.) He was arrested for looting Panama and torturing its residents, but he was able to prove he had no knowledge of the treaty between Spain and Britain. Unlike most pirates and privateers, Morgan was able to gracefully retire from his trade. A Frenchman who had once been his confidant, perhaps as his barber-surgeon, Alexandre Exquemelin, wrote a book in Dutch that contributed to the popular but erroneous image of Morgan as a bloodthirsty pirate, despite a successful libel suit by Morgan.

great elector of Bradenburg established a few posts on the west coast of Africa.—Ed.], Austria and Russia failed to participate—Germany because of distracting religious wars and Austria and Russia on account of isolation, inertia or propinquity to a vast amount of unoccupied districts in Asia. The fact that they remained outside the circle of the new commercial and colonial powers was most important in determining the lines of their later political and economic evolution, and possessed the greatest sig-

The revolution that ensued was in its essence a civil war within the British empire, in which British & American liberals made common cause against conservatives & imperialists in both countries."

nificance for their subsequent history and for that of the rest of the world. It should not be forgotten, however, that Russia was beginning that expansion eastward through Siberia which was to make her an important participant in the second great period of colonial expansion, namely, that after 1870. Even in the 18th century, she established outposts in Alaska. ✦

ENDNOTES:

[1] Some 8,000 Dutch lives were lost during the Spanish looting of the city, November 4-7, 1576.—Ed.

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THE BLACK BLIZZARDS

The Dust Bowl & the worst eco-disaster in modern U.S. history

THE 1930S DUST BOWL was worse than portrayed in the famous novel *Grapes of Wrath*—much worse. The erosion that took place in a day undid Nature's patient soil-building work of millennia, and people and animals died in the tens of thousands.

BY JOHN TIFFANY

Droughts occur on every continent. (There is a bad one going on in Australia right now.) In North America, in any year you might choose, there will be one or more regions suffering abnormally dry conditions. The worst drought of the 20th century is the one we all recall as the 1930s "Dust Bowl," of *Grapes of Wrath* fame. It lasted up to seven years (from 1934 to 1940) in some parts of the Great Plains. But most Americans and even historians have forgotten, if they ever knew, how horrible it really was.

The Dust Bowl ravaged an area twice the size of Pennsylvania, covering parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado. It resulted in the mass migration of millions of people from the desiccated Great Plains to the West Coast and elsewhere in search of decent living conditions. Often the conditions they found were not much better than the disaster they left behind. But the entire region, and eventually the entire country, was affected.

The soil dried out and turned to dust, and blew away to the east and south in huge, dark clouds reaching all the way to New York and Washington, D.C. One dust storm dumped a layer of dust in Boston. Erosion was sporadic and varied, but surface lowering of a foot and a half, or 18 inches, in one storm was not uncommon. Scientists say it may take 500 years (200-1,000) to form one inch of topsoil. Thus, one

As drought and the financial depression deepened on the Great Plains during the 1930s, more and more farmers like the family above gave up or were forced off their land. Most houses were too poorly constructed to keep out the choking dust. When a dust storm came (some lasted for days on end), all you could do was to hold a wet cloth over your face and pray. Thousands died of lung illnesses. A few wealthy individuals were able to foreclose on—or buy out—many farmers. Fewer farmers could farm more land with newfangled tractors that were becoming available to those who had money. But where could ordinary, poor folks go? Some headed for the cities. Many others decided to head west. In fact, millions left the Plains for the West Coast. So many escaped from Oklahoma that they were dubbed "Okies."

The Dust Bowl Memoir Of Survivor Melt Ram

It [was] on a Sunday afternoon about six o'clock. And we was gittin' prepared to go to church and went to church in a team and wagon. And I'd gone out to kinda tend the chickens and stuff, and back in the north it was just a little bank, oh, like about eight or 10 feet high. We had one of those headers out on each end, you know.

And I did a few things there around the chickens and everything and went back in the house, and I said, "Dad, we ain't goin' to be able to go to church tonight." And he said, "Why?" And that's how fast it's travelin'. And we was livin' in an old house that was 14 feet wide, 36 foot long, just one room, board and batten with a washed roof on it. It kept gittin' worse and worse and wind blowin' harder and harder and it kept gittin' darker and darker. And the old house was just a-vibratin' like it was gonna blow away.

And I started tryin' to see my hand. And I kept bringin' my hand up closer and closer and closer and closer and closer and I finally touched the end of my nose and I still couldn't see my hand. That's how black it was. And we burned kerosene lamps, and Dad lit an old kerosene lamp, set it on the kitchen table and it was just across the room from me, about—about 14 feet. And I could just barely see that lamp flame across the room. That's how dark it was, and it was six o'clock in the afternoon. It was the 14th of April, 1935. The Sun was still up, but it was totally black and that was blackest, worst dust storm, sand storm we had durin' the whole time.

A lot of people died. A lot of children, especially, died of dust pneumonia. They'd take little kids and cover 'em with sheets and sprinkle water on the sheets to filter the dust out. But we had to haul water. We had a team and we had water barrels. We hauled stock water and household water both. And we didn't have the water to use for that, so we just had to suffer through it. And lots of mornin's we'd get up and strain our drinkin' water like people strain milk, through a cloth, to strain the debris out of it. But then, of course, a lotta grit went through and settled to the bottom of the bucket, but you had have drinkin' water. And when you got you a little dipper of water, you drank it. You didn't take a sip and throw it away, because it was a very precious thing to us, because we had to haul it. ✦

storm would suffice to erase what nature had taken 9,000 years to build up.

By 1935, winds nearly 100 miles per hour (way too fast for birds to escape) were whipping the fine soils of the region into gigantic black clouds as high as 1,000 feet, turning day into night. Visibility was reduced to about a yard. Breathing was impossible, or nearly so, and there was no place to go to escape the horror. Dust infiltrated everything.

The Dust Bowl, like the terrible Lowman fire of Boise, Idaho in 1987 (only more so), even generated its own weather systems. It created diseases that were previously unknown in the Western World, such as pneumoconiosis—"dust in the lungs," or "dust pneumonia."

It was largely a man-made disaster caused by an abnormally severe natural drought (a periodic phenomenon in this region) combined with deep plowing of the virgin soil of the Great Plains, which killed the short, tough grasses that naturally kept the soil in place and moisture retained, even in times of drought and high wind.

Semi-arid in climate and unable to sustain any forest as a result, the region was thought by early white explorers and pioneers to be unsuitable for agriculture; it was even known as the Great American Desert. Lack of surface water made the region unattractive to settlers. Following the War Between the States, however, settlement in the area increased, encouraged by the Homestead Act and westward expansion. An unusual wet period led people to imagine what to modern folks seems a foolish notion—that "rain follows the plow"—and that the climate of the region had changed for the better, permanently. No doubt it did not seem foolish at the time, understanding of weather and weather systems not being what it is today.

In the 18th century, the moldboard, a curved board that turns over the slice of earth cut by the share, was introduced in England. Important improvements in design and materials were made in the early part of the 19th century:

- Streamlined boards;
- Replaceable shares; and
- Steel plows with self-scouring boards.

With widespread use of the moldboard plow came severe problems of soil and environmental degradation, culminating into the Dust Bowl of the 1930s.

Technological improvements led to increased mechanization, which allowed for cultivation on an ever-greater scale. World War I increased agricultural prices, which also encouraged farmers to drastically increase cultivation. Finally, farmers used agricultural practices that encouraged erosion: cotton farmers left fields bare over winter months, when winds in the plains are highest, and burned their

A massive dust storm approaches a small town. Storms like this one might last for days and nowhere was there respite from the choking dust. Thousands of children died and hundreds of thousands of head of livestock perished, their lungs filled with mud. According to some reports, storms like this were sometimes accompanied by 100 mph winds. Farmers had to run a rope line from the barn to the house to pull themselves from one structure to the other through the blinding, biting dust and wind. Reports of killer static electricity—conducted through the particulate-laden air—were verified by eyewitnesses.

wheat stubble, which deprived the soil of organic matter and increased exposure to erosion.

Just as the people of Easter Island[1] chopped down or destroyed the last tree on the island—unknowingly causing nearly irreversible environmental destruction—so did the pioneers cheerfully tear up the native grasses and plant their corn.

The dust clouds were so thick at times streetlights came on at noon. Millions of sheep and cattle died from inhaling too much dust, and motor vehicles came choking to a halt. Most wild animals in the region also died.

Animals and people were found dead everywhere with up to two inches of dirt covering their lungs.

For those that did not die directly from the dust, there was starvation, thirst and terrible cold in the wintertime to finish them off.

Making conditions even more intolerable were swarms of "locusts"—grasshoppers—so thick in places they sometimes blocked out the Sun. The ravenous bugs ate clothes off lines and even chewed the corks out of water jugs. People had to slow down on highway curves because the grasshoppers were so thick there was danger of one's car skidding on them.

Half a billion dollars worth of crops were burned up in the drought of 1936 and approximately 1,600 people died of dust, heat and starvation. Between 1934 and 1938, thousands sought relief and refuge from the dust, drought and heat. The dust, heat and hard living of the Dust Bowl forced many families to move west. ✦

John Tiffany is the assistant editor of The Barnes Review. He is also the copy editor for *American Free Press* newspaper. For a sample send $2 to AFP, 645 Pennsylvania Ave SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003.

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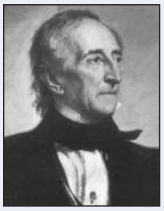
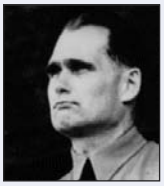
ENDNOTE:

1 Easter Island was heavily forested with diverse tree species before the Polynesians got there; among the amazing trees of the island was the largest palm ever known to have existed on Earth, a relative of the Chilean wine palm. The Chilean tree which survives today can be four feet in diameter and 65 feet tall, while its island relative attained a diameter of eight feet and must have been at least 85 feet tall if not taller.)





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BY JOSEPH CROSSON

Before World War II, there were supposedly 649.6 million ounces of gold in Fort Knox. Now, according to the Treasury Department, which is supposed to keep track of such things, only 147.6 million ounces remain. The gold has not been inventoried since the 1950s, and some people believe there may be far less gold in Fort Knox than the government claims. What has happened to this vast treasure trove that rightfully belongs to the U.S. citizens from whom it was taken?

The Fort Knox U.S. Bullion Depository, commonly called simply "Fort Knox," is a fortified vault building located near Fort Knox, Kentucky. It is said to be used to store a large portion of U.S. official gold reserves, as well as other precious items belonging to, or entrusted to, the government of the United States of America. The Treasury Department (more specifically, the U.S. Mint) has maintained the bullion depository on the post since 1937. This facility is operated by the department and is independent of the Army's operations there. However, Fort Knox military assets are available for depository security.

(The Army Armor Center is located here, along with the Army Recruiting Command.)

"The crown, sword, scepter, orb and cape of St. Stephen, first king of Hungary, also were stored at the depository before being returned to the communist government of Hungary in 1978."

In the past, the Fort Knox depository has stored the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, the Articles of Confederation, Lincoln's Gettysburg address, three copies of the Gutenberg Bible and Lincoln's second inaugural address. Also the mint has stored various valuable items there for other government agencies.

Britain's Magna Carta (A.D. 1215: declares "No freeman shall be taken, imprisoned . . . or in any other way destroyed . . . except by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. To no one will we sell, to none will we deny or delay, right or justice") was stored at Fort Knox for a time. The crown, sword, scepter, orb and cape of St. Stephen, first king of Hungary (who reigned from 1001 to 1038), also were stored at the depository before being returned to the communist government of Hungary at their request in 1978.

According to the mint, the U.S. Bullion Depository at Fort Knox holds 4,603 tons of gold. It is second in the United States only to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's underground vault in Manhattan, which holds about 5,500 tons of gold in trust for many foreign nations, central banks and official international organizations. Additional smaller gold reserves are allegedly

held in the Philadelphia Mint, the Denver Mint, the West Point Bullion Depository and the San Francisco Assay Office, also facilities of the U.S. Mint.

The notion that the figures provided by the mint and Federal Reserve officials regarding the amount and type of gold and other assets held in the depository are accurate is widely accepted. However, a few very accomplished and noteworthy individuals have claimed the depository has significantly less reserves than claimed, and others allege no significant gold reserves exist at all in Fort Knox, and have not existed there or in other locations controlled by the government for many years.

Because of these rumors, an unprecedented step was taken in order to calm the public's concern. The U.S. Treasury Department arranged a so-called "gold inspection" visit for a few congressmen and 100 newsmen on Sept. 23, 1974. U.S. Sen. Walter Huddleston of Kentucky, 12 congressmen and approximately 100 members of the media toured Fort Knox and opened a vault door, which had allegedly been sealed with seven seals since the gold was first delivered over 30 years earlier. This revealed a room filled with what appeared to be gold, approximately 36,000 bars, which would weigh over 11 million troy ounces.

"Sen. Walter Huddleston, plus 12 congressmen and 100 members of the media toured Fort Knox and opened a vault door —allegedly been sealed with seven seals since the gold was first delivered over 30 years earlier."

Asked if it seemed like the gold might have been moved in just for the visit, radio reporter Bill Evans replied, "All I can say is that I saw gold there, and it seemed like it was always there."

For some reason, no expert on gold was given an invitation; only reporters and legislators were allowed on the tour.

A "gold audit" that followed contained many irregularities the Treasury Department has never explained. The audit of the gold by the General Accounting Office has been described as an unusual process as it was only a partial audit, performed over an extended period of time.

During the 1970s, respected sound-money advocate Edward Durrell claimed most of the U.S. gold reserve being stored at Fort Knox was gone. Durrell was an industrialist at Milton Valley Farm in Virginia and served as the board chairman for the Union Fork and Hoe Company. His success as a businessman afforded him the time and resources to investigate various matters of interest. Durrell began looking at the official U.S. Mint and Federal Reserve statistics and data on gold. Beginning with the alleged balances, he used simple arithmetic, adding and subtracting for gold additions and removals, and arrived at ending balance numbers that did not equal the balances given by mint and treasury publications. Durrell concluded only 1,000 tons of the 8,500 tons supposedly stored at Fort Knox remained.

Confronting officials with photographic evidence and eyewitness testimony, he was able to force the mint to admit that U.S. Army trucks had removed all or most of the Fort Knox gold during late-night transports.

Despite this stunning admission, subsequent treasury listings continued to omit details of those shipments. In Durrell's opinion, the missing 7,500 tons had been secretly taken from Fort Knox and shipped to London in late 1967 and early 1968 for sale by President Lyndon Johnson, in an unsuccessful attempt to stabilize the price of gold at $35 per ounce.

More circumstantial evidence emerged in the late 1970s when the U.S. Treasury auctioned off some gold in an attempt to keep the gold price from rising rapidly. The bullion banks bidding in the auction had actually received "coin-melt" bars, which have less gold in them than "good delivery" bars. Coin-melt bars had been fabricated in the 1930s from coins after the gold confiscation during the Roosevelt administration. U.S. gold coins are 90% pure gold, with 10% other metals added to provide durability and to avoid excessive wear or damage. Good delivery bars are 99% pure.

Durrell alleged that the coin-melt bars were not taken to London because their source would easily have been identified, as the U.S. was the only country that seized citizen-held gold. Had the coin-melt bars been sold, the covert nature of the operation would have been compromised. So the coin-melt bars remained at Fort Knox while the good delivery bars were sold in London in President Johnson's scheme. To this day, the secret deal has remained under lock and key as subsequent administrations, afraid of the consequences of telling the truth, have continued with the cover-up.

U.S. media outlets were not enthusiastic about criticizing the U.S. Mint and the Treasury Department. But journalists in other nations were willing to publish accounts of the debate. One such journalist was Gordon Tether, business editor for London's *Financial Times*. On Feb. 11, 1975, Tether wrote an article raising questions on the quality and quantity of U.S. gold reserves, and he presented his reasons for believing that a cover-up was in progress. U.S. gold, if any remained, is of inferior quality. While this surfacing of suppressed information was quite sufficient to turn establishment heat onto Tether, he may have sinned further by not accepting the party line for the condition of the U.S. gold reserves—although Tether's Fort Knox articles weren't banned.

For 20 years Tether wrote as *The Financial Times's* "Lombard," the longest running columnist in England and listed as such in *The Guinness Book of Records*. An unbiased journalist writing of world events, Tether endeavored to write the truth about any topic.

He was a frequent writer about, and critic of, such groups as the Trilateral Commission and the Bilderberg group.

After 1974, some of Tether articles were not printed, and some overt hints were made by *The Financial Times* about rewriting others. Tether reportedly refused to cave to pressure from his editors and was summarily dismissed shortly before retirement. The managing editor who banned the articles and did the firing was German-born Trilateral Commissioner M.H. Fisher.

The exhaustion of U.S. gold supplies also assisted in the removal of the remaining gold standard used by the government for U.S. currency. In 1971, President Richard Nixon eradicated the last remnants of the gold standard. Although this in no way resembled the metallic currency enacted by the Founding Fathers and mentioned in the Constitution, at least it was an official relationship between the U.S. dollar and the value of gold. Conventional wisdom explains Nixon's order was to abandon the Bretton Woods agreement for an exchange standard and to "float" the U.S. dollar, unbacked, against other world currencies.

Sound money advocates contend that Nixon was forced to enact this change because the government lacked any gold with which to "guarantee" Federal Reserve notes. This option was more palatable than simply confessing to the idea of covertly moving and selling the gold most U.S. citizens incorrectly believed to be U.S. property and safely stored in the bullion depos-

THE FORT KNOX GOLD DEPOSITORY

Above is a general view of the famous "Fort Knox," actually not a fort but a vault building. At each corner of the structure on the outside, but connected with it, are four guard boxes. Sentry boxes, similar to the guard boxes at the corners of the depository, are located at the entrance gate. A driveway encircles the building, and a steel fence marks the boundaries of the site. According to the government, Fort Knox now holds 147.3 million ounces of gold. The only gold removed, they say, has been very small quantities to test the purity of the gold "during regularly scheduled audits," supposedly. "Except for these samples, no gold has been removed from the depository [or put in, for that matter] for many years." The gold is held as an asset of the U.S. government at a book value of $42.22 an ounce. Gold is currently selling for about $770 an ounce. The size of a "standard" gold bar is 7 inches x 3 and 5/8 inches x 1 and 3/4 inches (somewhat smaller than a typical building brick), and it weighs "about 400 [troy] ounces, or 27.5 pounds [*avoirdupois*]." Supposedly it is equipped with the latest and most modern protective devices, and the nearby Army post provides additional protection, we are assured. The depository is equipped with its own emergency power plant, water system and other facilities. In the basement is a pistol range for use by the Fort Knox depository guards.

itory. It also satisfied the goals and intentions of those who created the Federal Reserve private banking system to guarantee the value of the national currency is controlled by a private few as opposed to duly elected officials.

Critics of the government and the Fed remain steadfast in their belief the gold is gone and has been for some time. One of those detractors was Richard Buckminster Fuller (July 12, 1895-July 1, 1983), an American architect, author, designer, futurist, inventor and visionary. He was the second president of Mensa and is perhaps best known for lending his name to an important family of complex carbon structures called Buckminsterfullerenes.

"Conventional wisdom explains Nixon's order was to abandon the Bretton Woods agreement for an exchange standard and to "float" the U.S. dollar, unbacked, against other world currencies."

In his book *Critical Path*, Fuller argued that most or all of the gold allegedly stored at Fort Knox had been whisked out of the U.S. by the late 1960s. Journalist Tom Valentine, the host of *Radio Free America* and a columnist for the populist weekly *The Spotlight*, picked up on the story in the 1970s and said that all of the world-trade gold had been removed from Fort Knox in 1968. To this day, Valentine remains convinced that, though precious items may still be stored in the Fort Knox Depository, none of those items is the gold the government says is there.

On Jan. 1, 2008, the Gold Anti-Trust Committee, or GATA Inc., purchased an advertisement in *The Wall Street Journal*. The title of the ad was "Anybody Seen Our Gold?" and stated that the gold reserves of the United States have not been fully and independently audited for half a century. There is proof, it claimed in the ad, that those gold reserves and those of other Western nations are being used for the surreptitious manipulation of the international currency, commodity, equity, and bond markets. GATA brought a lawsuit under the Freedom of Information Act in an attempt to force the U.S. government to come clean about its gold reserves. GATA wanted the U.S. government to disclose how much, if any, gold is left and how much has been compromised by leases, swaps, and other encumbrances under-

The Fort Knox depository building, shown here under construction, was completed in December 1936. Building materials used include 16,000 cubic feet of granite, 4,200 cubic yards of concrete, 750 tons of reinforcing steel and 670 tons of structural steel. Within the building today is a two-level steel and concrete vault, divided into compartments. The vault door weighs more than 20 tons. No one person is entrusted with all the combinations. Between the corridor encircling the vault and the outer wall of the building is some space used for offices and non-gold storerooms.

KEYSTONE REFERENCE: 3381706/KEYSTONE/GETTY IMAGES

taken for surreptitious market intervention. They felt the objective of this manipulation was to conceal the mismanagement of the U.S. dollar and to suppress the price of gold to disable the barometer of the international financial system so that all markets may be more easily manipulated. This manipulation has been a primary cause of the catastrophic excesses in the markets that now threaten the whole world.

No full audit of the Fort Knox Bullion Depository gold reserves has been performed for over 50 years. KPMG was scheduled to perform an audit of the reserves in 2007. However, nothing has been issued or seen by this writer discussing the execution or the results of this review. Given the current economic crisis in credit that is engulfing the world financial markets, any results offered by this or any other international firm should be strictly scrutinized. Officials with the Bullion Depository, U.S. Mint and U.S. Treasury Department continually provide vague and evasive answers to serious inquiries regarding anything related to the gold in storage or the Depository in general. This same evasiveness only lends further credence to claims documented by Durrell and others.

In 1981 President Ronald Reagan was convinced to have a look into Fort Knox with a view to reintroducing the gold standard. He appointed a group called the Gold Commission. They found that the U.S. Treasury owned no gold at all. All the Fort Knox gold still remaining is now being held as collateral by the privately owned Federal Reserve against the national debt. Says Internet author Alexander James, "Using credits made from nothing, the Fed had robbed the largest treasure of gold on Earth."[1] ✦

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SHOW ME THE GOLD, TOO!

Where is the gold? And who owns it? A Revisionist hypothesis put forward by Edward Durrell, Norman Dodd and others, is that the Fort Knox vault is mostly empty and that most of the gold that used to be there was removed to London in the late 1960s under President Lyndon Johnson. On Sept. 23, 1974, Sen. Walter Huddleston of Kentucky (shown above), 12 congressmen and about 100 members of the establishment news media toured the vault and were shown various cells, each seemingly filled with gold. Radio reporter Bill Evans, when asked if it seemed like the gold might have been moved in just for the visit, replied, "All I can say is that I saw gold there." He indicated that it seemed to him as if it had always been there. Additionally, "audits" of the gold by the General Accounting Office in cooperation with the U.S. Mint and the U.S. Customs Service in 1974 and the Treasury Department from 1975 to 1981 found no discrepancies between the reported and actual amounts of gold at the depository. However, these "audits" have been described as peculiar because they were only partial audits and were done over remarkably extended periods of time. One report states only 21% of the gold bars were audited as of 1981 (the audit report's issue date) and that the audit has "covered more than 212.7 million fine troy ounces of gold," which "represents over 80% of the total amount of [government-owned] gold of 264.1 million fine troy ounces." However, the quite plausible hypothesis of an alleged mega-scandal continues to persist.

The Sinking of the Royal Oak

Cunning German attack covered-up by embarrassed British

THIS IS A PART OF THE UNTOLD STORY OF EVENTS that led up to the sinking of the *Bismarck*. It is a story that will convey pathos and fate in their starkest terms. As the author researched and pulled this story together himself, assisted by a learned friend or two, he can vouch for its authenticity.

BY MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN

As with the attack on Pearl Harbor, opportunist audacity was part of the story behind the sinking of the Royal Navy's 29,000-ton battleship *Royal Oak* as she lay at anchor in the waters of the supposedly impregnable Scapa Flow.

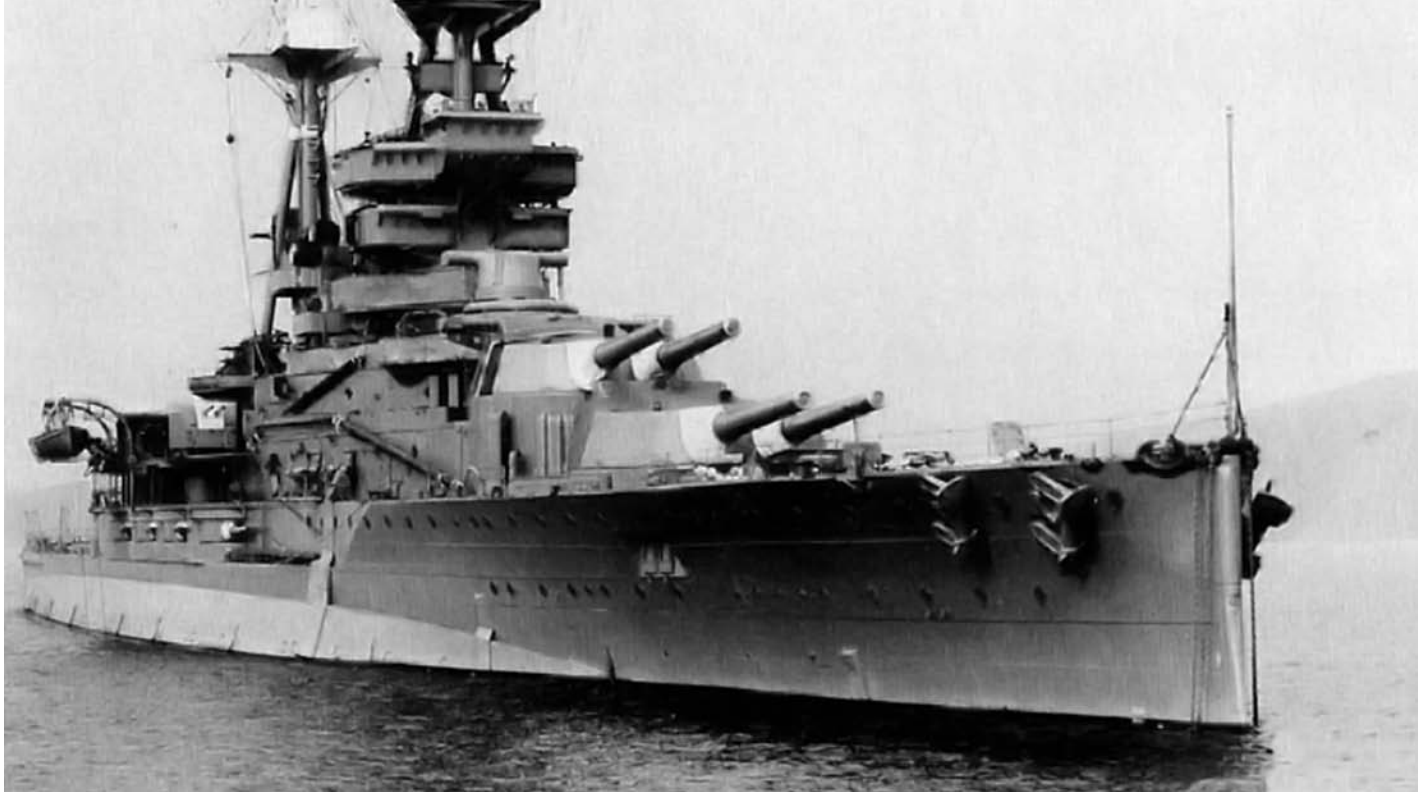
This almost land-locked harbor is one of Britain's most historic stretches of water. It is located within the Orkney Islands, off the northeast coast of Scotland. Its sheltered waters have been used by ships since prehistory and it has played an important role in travel, trade and conflict throughout the centuries—especially during both world wars.

The facts are quite straightforward; but as with most humiliating defeats, the humiliation has been garlanded with lies, rumors and myths, largely to avoid giving credit to the Germans for such courageous enterprise.

On Oct. 14, 1939, under a moonless (though clear) night sky, Lt. Guenter Prien, in command of German submarine *U-47*, guilefully steered his craft through the eastern channels of this heavily defended naval harbor.

There was an irony to the unfolding events, as it was here that much of Germany's captured World War I navy was scuttled by its commanders rather than allow it to be surrendered

A left, close-up of the conning tower of the *U-47*, the sub that sank the *Royal Oak*. This U-boat carried out 10 combat patrols and spent a total of 238 days at sea. She sank 30 enemy merchant ships (164,953 tons) and damaged eight more. The snorting bull is one of the unofficial "insignia" that adorned the ship at various times. *U-47* went missing on March 7, 1941. To date, there is no official record of what happened to her or her crewmen.



Above, the formidable *HMS Royal Oak*, the 11th ship of that name. Built to take part in World War I, she was laid down in January 1914 in Devonport and eventually commissioned in May 1916. The dreadnought, considered a "lucky" ship by superstitious sailors, was to carry a compliment of 1,200 officers and ratings. The backbone of the British fleet, her displacement was 29,150 tons. The name was derived from the tree in Boscobel, Shropshire where King Charles II hid after the Battle of Worcester in 1651. Below, Corvette Captain Guenther Prien, master of the *U-47*, grins as he welcomes another U-boat to his submarine base. (Behind him, barely visible, is Otto Kretschmer, one of the most successful, young German submariners of WWII.)

to the British empire.

With what he had in mind, it is inconceivable that Prien could expect to escape swift and lethal revenge. A suicidal mission—the odds against escape were heavily stacked against him—but the prize must have seemed well worth it. Moving on the surface to avoid the anti-submarine nets, the German commander steered his submarine through the channels of one of the world's most heavily protected naval citadels.

On either side, ominously silhouetted against the night sky and island escarpments, were manned block ships. One can well imagine the heart-stopping tension as the U-boat crew spotted the pride of Britain's Royal Navy, the *Royal Oak*, swinging at anchor, though they mistook it for the *Repulse*. Releasing a salvo of three torpedoes (of which only one hit home) they inflicted little damage on the formidable leviathan.

Incredibly, British officers immediately presumed the resulting explosion originated inside the ship and raised no alarm. Meanwhile the U-boat's commander reloaded his torpedo tubes and let loose another salvo, two of which this time struck the battleship. Within 13 minutes the pride of the Royal Navy capsized, with a massive loss of life—833 British seamen died that day.

Amidst the confusion that followed the *U-47* slipped silently through the harbor's defenses, many of which were tidal or natural uncharted hazards. Few on board could have counted on successfully escaping—but escape they did.

On reaching Germany Prien was received as a national hero and awarded the Iron Cross, presented by the Fuehrer, for his outstanding seamanship and courage. On the British side, what followed was a cacophony of sneers, cheap insults and red herrings, fifth columnists and spies being blamed, as has so often been the case. ✦

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A Briton, ***Michael McLaughlin*** is an outspoken critic of British and American policies during World War II, and, in fact, the whole war, which he claims was completely against the interests of nearly everyone in Europe and America.

With Hitler in Paris

A Hitler Confidant Remembers

IN THE PREVIOUS ISSUE OF TBR, we saw how honorable was the conduct of Adolf Hitler in conquered Paris, his admiration of French architecture and his respect for the French people and their culture. In Part Two, Hitler further discusses the importance of the Eiffel Tower to both Paris and modern architecture, and his strong desire for peace and the rebuilding of European cities after the war.

BY CAROLYN YEAGER AND WILHELM MANN

In our conclusion of "With Adolf Hitler in Paris," translated from *Ein Anderer Hitler*, the memoir of National Socialist architect Hermann Giesler, we begin at the point that Adolf Hitler and his cultural/military entourage have just left the Dôme des Invalides, burial site of Napoleon, and continue their tour of Paris. The conqueror of France is intent on examining first-hand the many famous structures, squares and monuments that he had studied for so many years in books, and applying this knowledge to his ideas for German architecture. Was ever a conqueror so engaged immediately after a great victory? But as we learn as we follow what Giesler has recorded in his book, Hitler was not an ordinary conqueror, nor the simplified, singleminded "aggressor" that mainstream history insists on portraying.

As Giesler described it:

> We drove on and stopped for a short while at a well-proportioned city palais, the future German Embassy. Adolf Hitler gave orders for its careful renovation with the assistance of French conservators.

Hitler showed his disappointment with the Pantheon at the top of the Latin Quarter by leaving the building abruptly. Out in the open again, he shook his head and heaved a sigh:

> "My God, it does not deserve its name, if you think about the Roman Pantheon with its classical interior, the unique lighting from the wide open ceiling—it combines dignity with solemnity. And then you look at that"—and he pointed back —"more than somber even on this bright summer day." As they returned to their car, a few women spotted them, crying out: "*C'est lui*!"—That's he!

Giesler continues:

> Bypassing the Sorbonne and Cluny across the Seine to the Ile de la Cité, driving slowly without a stop, we saw the Notre Dame [cathedral]. A back and forth talk between Hitler and Breker began about the name and the use of a building. Hitler pointed toward a building with a cupola: "Isn't that the so-called Tribunal of the Chamber of Commerce?" Breker said "No," and since he lived many years in Paris he was sure about it. When we came closer it was obvious Hitler had already recognized the building from a distance by its form and location. Below the gable one could read: "Tribunal de Commerce."

Giesler continues:

> Crossing the Pont d'Arcole of the second Seinearm, we drove to the square in front of the Hotel de Ville to the rue de Rivoli and further to the Place des Vosges. The

NEXT INSTALLMENT:

Revealing talks at Hitler's headquarters in 1942; Hermann Giesler is called to Wolfsschance to give the Fuehrer relaxation time discussing the building plans that Hitler called "peace tasks of the future"; Hitler shares his vision of a united Europe.

Queen Maria de Medici ordered that square arrangement, remembering her Florence. Because of the dense tree lines, the original space idea is no longer recognizable. The way the Place de la Vosges presented itself did not impress Hitler. After a short look at what he could still recognize, we moved on.

Here's the impression Hitler had of the rue de Rivoli:

"Its kilometer-long uniform façade is just right and is effective because, at the opposite side, the Louvre and the adjoining Tuilleries Gardens require that quiet and even form. All the more of a surprise is the disruption of the small square with the Jeanne d'Arc monument."

We turned around and drove through the rue Castiglioni to the Place Vendôme, with its famous column on this magnificently shaped square, then the rue de la Paix to the Place de l'Opéra, with a lofty view of the vivid, although a bit theatrical, facade of the Opéra, now in bright light. Hitler admired that city-planning connection.

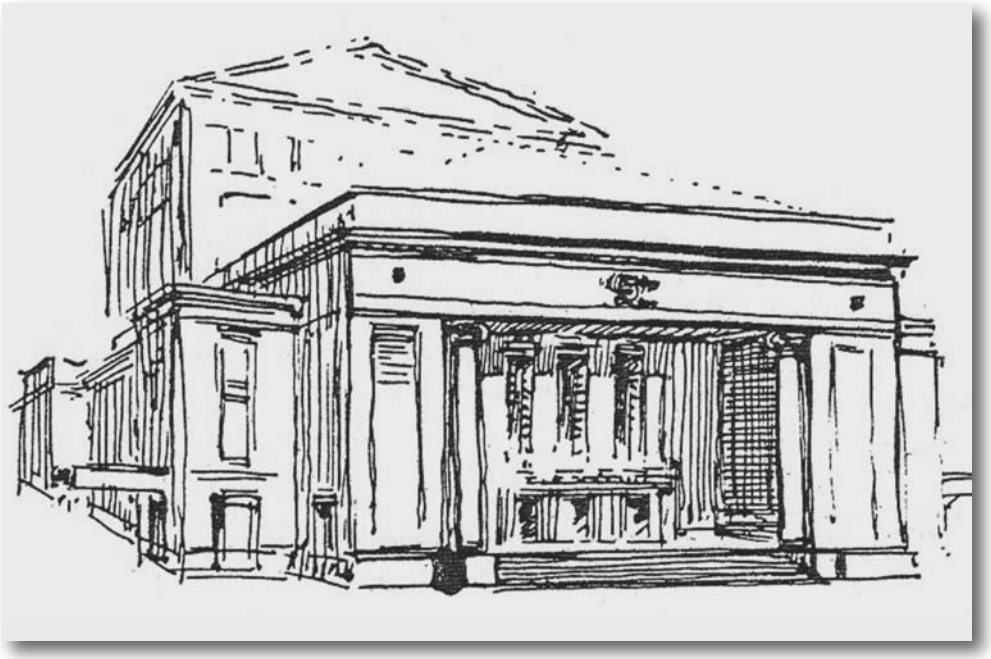
"Certainly," he said to me later, "it is very decorative, partly too rich, but naturally corresponding to the style taste of that epoch. Planning our architecture, we will aim at a classicism of stricter, sharper forms, according to our character. What I have seen in Paris forces me to compare the performance of the German architecture of the same period: Gilly, Schinkel, Klenze, Hansen and Semper, and Siccardsburg with his Vienna Opera—I have the impression they can hold their place. Not to mention the great creations of the baroque architects like Lukas Hildebrandt, Fischer von Erlach, Balthasar Neumann, Prandtauer and others. What the Germans miss is continuity and persistence in their architectural aims, but this is still recognizable in the Germany of the Middle Ages with cathedrals and domes of the city communities, and the baroque buildings of the royal houses."

Approaching the Montmartre, Hitler barely looked at the Sacre Coeur. From the elevated terrace in front of the church, he wanted to see down across the part of Paris he had just visited, with its streets and squares. He wanted to get an impression of the relief effect of the buildings within the city spaces—how a certain order wins control over the jumble of buildings—how decisively the impressive buildings establish a strong order within their set scale: the Notre Dame and the Arc de Triomphe, the big squares, the great street axes, the Hausmann-avenues. Giesler remembered:

Adolf Hitler believed that as far as he could view the

Hermann Giesler

Hermann Giesler was born in 1898 into a family of architects. He volunteered for the German Army in 1915, became a lieutenant in the Pioneers (See-Bees) and ended as a WWI pilot. He completed his architectural study at the Munich Academy of Applied Art after the war. Giesler was impressed by Oswald Spengler, whom he met in 1919 at a symposium at the Munich City Hall. In 1923 he married and had two sons. Beginning in 1930, he worked as an independent architect, winning several awards. He joined the NSDAP well before 1933. In 1937 he gained a professorship, received the Grand Prix and gold medal for his architectural designs at the World Exhibition in Paris, and was assigned in 1938 to the overall design of Germany's exhibits at the 1942 World Exhibition in Rome. That year, Adolf Hitler asked him to plan Munich's architectural renovation, as well as to design and build his private residence at the Obersalzberg. Later on, Giesler was put in charge of planning Hitler's pet project, the city of Linz. He worked on plans and a large model for the Danube Development of the Banks, and on designs for the cultural center, which Hitler regarded with particular interest. When war broke out, he was promoted to generalbaurat and given the task of construction for war-related building projects in the Balticum (Lithuania/ Latvia/Estonia). In 1942-44 he was chief of the Organization Todt Group North and from 1944-45, chief of OT Group VI (Bavaria, Upper and Lower Austria). Giesler later wrote about the friction between himself and Hitler's "other" architect, Albert Speer, during 1940-42. It started with Speer's dominant control of building-material, labor and construction and ended with Speer going behind Giesler's back to take over the Linz project. Giesler called Speer "the Cesar Borgia of the 20th century." Giesler became a POW of the U.S. in 1945, and was interned for two years. He was prosecuted as a war criminal, receiving a life sentence at hard labor. Considered sufficiently "denazified" by 1952, he was released, after which he started his own business. He published his memoir about his architectural and personal relationship with Hitler in 1982, and died in 1987.



This is one of Hitler's many sketches for the theater at the street called Laubenstrasse in Linz. The original plan called for a set of columns at the very front of the building, but Hitler said these could be deleted to create a large open space of 400 square meters instead, as shown above.

Left, a sketch Hitler crafted in 1925 of a design he imagined of a triumphal arch.

Above, a Hitler architectural study in oil of Karl's Church in Vienna. He created this painting in 1912, demonstrating his interest in architecture dated to well before his political career began.

concentration of Paris from here, the monuments and places stood out only weakly from the monotony of living quarters and functional buildings. The great cohesion from the Louvre to the Étoile, the Ile de France with the Notre Dame, the flowing of the Seine to the Eiffel Tower is just barely maintained. Actually, only this tower, meant and built for an exhibition, maintains—regardless of its filigree transparency seen from here—its reputation. What he means is that the tower justifies its existence in this city only by the deliberately planned vertical tendency—an astonishing feature for that epoch.

Naturally, for the city of Paris it meant a symbolic novelty, a city with such a deep historical tradition from the Romans to the very significant eras of the kings, the revolution, the empire, the buildings of the republic after Napoleon III; they are all meaningless, of no importance for the overall structure of the city—with the exception of the Eiffel Tower.

At this point, Giesler tells us:

> Adolf Hitler turned toward us—Speer, Breker and me: "For you a tough time begins, work and pressure, the forming of cities and monuments which are put into your trust. As far as I am able, and can afford the time, I will lighten your work. Bormann will assist me. Look after my artists and keep away from them everything that might obstruct their work."[1] And then again to us: "Put everything on Bormann's broad shoulders. He will stand by you."

Returning to their lodgings, Hitler had more to say about the historical Paris and its architecture. Here Giesler recalls Hitler's comments:

> "Similar to Rome, you could read off the historical eras all over that city. Every epoch was manifested in its buildings. The remnants of the Roman founding that only

archeologist and historians can recognize.

"The Middle Ages, however, represent themselves powerfully in Notre Dame, not only a monument of her time but also of her mighty institution—the church. The epoch of the worldly power, of the kings and the nobility we drove by this morning, at the Louvre and the palais. The revolution—she first tore down the sign of the hated system, the Bastille. For the empire, for Napoleon I, the Arc de Triomphe symbolized it; for Napoleon III, the work of Haussmann and, strangely, the Opéra.

"Then nothing more? Oh yes, something decisive—a genius engineer designs a gigantic tower. Is it beautiful? It does not matter, it mirrors his epoch. The occasion was significant—first the World Exhibition, then it stands for the revolution. A hundred years after 1789, that tower points to a new time—the time of industrial development. It is a monument of technology, sets its own rule —tectonics unknown up to that date, the building material steel—and thus a new method is recognized. What the tower misses is classicism—stone so uniquely used with the Doric column. We will talk some more about that phenomenon."

Giesler remembers being fascinated by Hitler's analysis and explanation of the Eiffel Tower as a symbol, not just for Paris, but of the new era.

It indicates how strongly he felt that history, men and institutions influenced art and architecture and shaped cities. Thirty years later, the explanation remained for Giesler, but not the fascination, which he says was rooted in the presence of Hitler himself. He continues:

Hitler was quiet for a while before he said with a low voice: "At the Dôme des Invalides, I really absorbed only Napoleon's sarcophagus at the open ronda of the crypt. I kept strangely under the spell—everything else was for me meaningless."

After a while, he reasoned why he wanted his gravesite in Munich, why I should build it and in what form he wanted it to be built. It surprised me, but still, as a national socialist, that reasoning made a lot of sense. That he discussed that, on the day of the victorious finale of the French battle, was certainly caused by the view of Napoleon's gravesite. But this thought suggested that he was thinking about that for a long time.

Hitler not surprisingly brought his thoughts again to the present situation and expressed his strong desire for a peace settlement—remembering the end of the destructive Thirty Years War

Hitler & His Artists

Above, Hermann Giesler and Adolf Hitler discuss re-doing the bank of the Danube in Linz, the third largest city in Austria and capital of Upper Austria. **Below, Hitler with Arno Breker** in front of the Eiffel Tower in June 1940 during the German occupation of Paris. Hitler was a great admirer of French culture and commented on the importance of the Eiffel Tower on several occasions.

and the Westphalian peace treaty signed in Muenster. Was he comparing the past nearly 30 turbulent years since 1914, and hoping to end it in the same way? Very possibly this was going through his mind. Giesler says:

> Silently we walked up and down the narrow path through the forest. Then Hitler stopped and said with great emphasis: "I want peace—and I will do anything to make peace! It is not too late yet. I will go to the limit of the possible as long as the sacrifice and dignity of the German nation allows it. I know of better things than waging war! If I merely think about the loss of German blood—the best always fall, the bravest and the ones willing to be sacrificed; their task should be to exemplify the nation.
>
> "I do not need to make a name by war-mongering like Churchill. I would like to make my name as a steward of the German people. I want to secure its unity and *lebensraum* (elbow room; living space), to achieve national socialism and shape the environment— add to it the new rebuilding of the German cities according to modern knowledge. I would like that the people will be happy and be proud of their town, their *lebensraum*, and nation."
>
> After awhile he said the peace should be signed in Muenster. "I have my reasons for that—it would mean an historical *caesura*. When I now return to Munich, I have to take the necessary steps for the beginning of the rebuilding of the city—a forward-looking planning in all areas of a citywide development."
>
> I, and also Speer, would receive orders from him to start immediately with reconstruction. That naturally includes especially the central railway station and the Autobahn circle—they are the prerequisite of further rebuilding of the city. Dr. Todt will receive the order to make the necessary steel available. Then he repeated again: "I want peace," and changed the subject.
>
> At the time of Nov. 8, Hitler was worried because of a strange event. I experienced it personally.[2] He asked himself at that time if it was only careless talking and leaking at high military levels, or high treason.
>
> No, he is certain it was high treason, and that high treason has been repeated: the deadline, day and hour of the "Weseruebung"[3] for securing our northern flank has been transmitted to the government of Denmark and Norway. "No, listen," he said, "also betrayed was the beginning of the battle of France, May 10." I was alarmed and wanted to ask. "No questions; don't talk about it!"
>
> We all joined for the late dinner at the community barrack. June 23 ended, and the armistice began. The trumpet signals, "*Das Ganze halt*" ("Company, halt"), arrived out of the night from different distances. The windows were open.
>
> Separate from us, Hitler stood alone folding his hands. He looked into the darkness. When, long after the signal he returned to us, he had tears in his eyes. Quietly, with his typical loose move, he said goodbye to us. He lifted his bent arm, the hand upwards-opened, like a greeting of friendship.

Sketch by Hitler showing an alley in Nuremberg called the Bratwürstglöckchen (literally "sausage bells"). It was signed by him and dated 1924. Recently this very accomplished sketch was sold for $7,500.

Who cannot be moved by the poignant and revelatory picture that emerges during this Paris visit of an Adolf Hitler whose deep awareness of history and far-reaching understanding of the role of art and architecture in the lives of peoples and nations causes him naturally to prefer peace to war? Here is a man who wanted to build and beautify, not tear down and degrade, with always his faith in his people, the German people, and his concern for Europe as a whole as his motivation and inspiration.

On the tail of a decisive victory, he wanted to make peace, and build a united, anti-communist Europe. It was not to be. The new Europe was instead built on the ashes and rubble of his Germany, and he has been condemned as the destroyer, when all he really wanted was to be a great builder. ✦

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Giesler, Hermann, *Ein Anderer Hitler,* 6th edition, Druffel Verlag, Leoni am Starnberger See, 1982.

ENDNOTES:

1 Reichsleiter Martin Bormann was responsible to execute all of Hitler's orders in the civil sector.

2 Hitler got the message while at Giesler's office that the military plans for the attack in the West had been betrayed to the Allies. He had to change his plans and postpone it twice, to spring 1940. *Ein Anderer Hitler,* Hermann Giesler, page 411: "I ordered the attack for middle November. Then that mysterious betrayal of the planned start of the attack deadline."

3 *Weseruebung* was the code name for the Denmark/Norway invasion.

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THE DRESDEN ATROCITY

How Hundred of Thousands of Civilians Were Exterminated in One Night

By Thomas Brookes

The professional liars who act on behalf of the Holocaust Industry and the official historiography of the Federal Republic of Germany shamelessly reduce the death toll of the Dresden holocaust by several hundreds of thousands. On the other hand, nobody disputes that more than 12,000 houses in the center of the city were reduced to dust during the hellish firestorm. In view of the fact that, in addition to the 600,000 inhabitants of Dresden, another 600,000 people (refugees from Breslau) had found shelter in the overcrowded city, one can safely assume that each of these 12,000 houses contained no fewer than 50 people. But of these houses virtually nothing remained, and the people who had been dwelling in them were transformed into ashes due to a heat of 2,900 degrees Fahrenheit.

"I don' t want any suggestions how to destroy some militarily important targets around Dresden. I want suggestions how we can roast the 600,000 refugees from Breslau."

The deniers of this German holocaust brazenly claim that only 35,000 persons perished in Dresden. Considering that a surface area of 28 square kilometers, to wit 7,000 square acres, was completely destroyed, this "politically correct" figure would imply that less than 1.5 persons died on each quarter of an acre! In February 2005 a commission of "serious" historians further reduced this figure, claiming that only 24,000 Germans had been killed in Dresden. But anybody familiar with the character of the political system of Germany knows that these "serious historians" are nothing but vulgar falsifiers of history whose are paid for preventing the breakthrough of the truth with more and more bare-faced lies.

The figure of 35,000 dead only represents a small part of the victims who could be fully identified. Erhard Mundra, a member of the "Bautzen committee" (an association of former political prisoners in the German Democratic Republic), wrote in the daily newspaper *Die Welt* 2-12-1995, page 8): "According to the former general staff officer of the military district of Dresden and retired lieutenant colonel of the Bundeswehr, D. Matthes, 35,000 victims were fully—and another 50,000 partly—identified, whereas a further 168,000 could not be identified at all." It goes without saying that the hapless children, women and old people whom the firestorm had transformed into a heap of ashes could not be identified either.

In 1955 former West German chancellor Konrad Adenauer stated: "On Feb. 13, 1945, the attack on the city of Dresden, which was overcrowded with refugees, claimed about 250,000 victims." (*Deutschland heute*, edited by the press and information service of the federal government, Wiesbaden, 1955, page 154.)

In 1992, the city of Dresden gave the following answer to a citizen who had inquired about the death toll: "According to reliable information from the Dresden police, 202,040 dead, most of them women and children, were found until March 20. Only about 30% of them could be identified. If we take into account those who are missing, a figure of 250,000 to 300,000 victims seems realistic." (Letter writer Hitzscherlich, Signed: 7-31-1992.)

At the time of the attack, Dresden had no anti-aircraft guns and no military defense. It possessed no military industry at all. The city served as a shelter for refugees from the east.

GERMAN CITIES BECAME HUGE CREMATORIA

In that horrible night of February 13 to 14, 1945, the biggest war criminal of all time, Winston Churchill, had almost 700,000 incendiary bombs dropped on Dresden—one bomb for every two inhabitants. On March 3, 1995, *Die Welt* commented: "When the cities became crematoria . . . Profes-

sor Dietmar Hosser from the institute for construction material, massive construction and fire prevention, deems it highly probable that the temperatures above ground reached up to 2,900 degrees Fahrenheit."

DEADLY 'LIBERATION' CAME FROM THE SKIES

The genocide of the German nation destroyed "80% of all German cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants." The air forces of the Allied war criminals dropped "40,000 tons of bombs in 1942, 120,000 tons in 1943, 650,000 tons in 1944 and another 500,000 tons in the last four months of the war in 1945." (*Die Welt*, Feb. 11, 1995, page G1)

THE GERMANS DID NOT BEGIN THE BOMBING WAR

It should be reminded that Great Britain and France declared war on the German Reich on Sept. 3, 1939, and that England began the terror bombing against the German civilian population as early as two days after its declaration of war. On Sept. 5, 1939, the first raids took place against Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven; on Jan. 12, 1940, Westerland/Sylt was bombed. Two weeks later, on Jan. 25, the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht forbade air raids against Britain, including her ports, an exception being made for the docks of Rosyth.

"Indisputably during the first years of the war, all heavy attacks of the German Luftwaffe against cities were planned as military blows and cannot be defined as terror raids."

On March 20, Kiel and Hörnum/Sylt were attacked with 110 explosive and incendiary bombs, which hit and destroyed a hospital. In April 1940, British bombers attacked further towns devoid of military importance. On May 11, 1940, one day after being named prime minister and minister of defense, Winston Churchill decided to order a massive air offensive against the German civilian population. However he did not inform his own people of his decision. On May 18, 1940, the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht reported more meaningless British attacks on non-military targets and warned Britain of the consequences.

Not before Nov. 14-15, 1940, did the Luftwaffe first attack a British city—Coventry—with its important military industry. This happened several months after the start of the British terror bombing against civilian targets in Germany. The raid claimed about 600 victims.

Air-warfare expert Sönke Neitzel concludes: "Indisputably during the first years of the war, all heavy attacks of the German Luftwaffe against cities were planned as military blows and cannot be defined as terror raids." (*Darmstädter Echo*, Sept. 25, 2004, p. 4)

HISTORIANS COMMENT ON DRESDEN

Many historians now agree: "The British and American peoples share the burden of guilt for the genocide of the Germans." In September 1988, military historians from five countries met at a conference in Freiburg. The event had been organized by the Institute for Military Research of the Bundeswehr. During a week, American, British, German, French and Italian specialists discussed various aspects of air warfare in World War II. After the conference, the daily newspaper *Frankfurter Allgemeine* published a detailed and highly interesting article. Under the headline "Bombing the Cities," the author, professor Günter Gillessen, wrote: "It is a remarkable fact that the Wehrmacht stuck to the traditional principles of moderate warfare until the very end, whereas the two Western democracies resorted to a revolutionary, radical and reckless type of air warfare." Another interesting conclusion the historians arrived at was the following: "It cannot be disputed that the principles of international law forbade total strategical bombing. . . . The historians considered the indiscriminate bombing as an abomination."

ROASTING GERMAN REFUGEES

On Feb. 13, 1990, 45 years after the destruction of Dresden, British historian David Irving spoke at the Dresden *Kulturpalast*. In his speech, Irving quoted Winston Churchill: "I don't want any suggestions how to destroy militarily important targets around Dresden. I want suggestions how we can roast the 600,000 refugees from Breslau in Dresden." But for Churchill, roasting the Germans was not enough. On the morning after the firebombing, he ordered his low-flying planes to strafe the survivors on the beaches of the River Elbe.

Churchill's systematic war of extermination against the German people included plans for the destruction of every house in every German city. "'If it has to be, we hope to be able to destroy nearly every house in every German city.'. . . In March 1945 Churchill began to doubt the wisdom of bombing German cities 'simply for the sake of increasing the terror,' but the terror continued." (*Die Welt*, Feb. 11, 2005, p. 27)

GERMAN VICTIMS ARE GUILTY?

As American, British, German, French and Italian historians ascertained at the Freiburg conference in 1988, not only the main war criminals Churchill and Roosevelt bear the guilt for history's worst atrocity.

The German weekly *Der Spiegel* stated in its January

1995 issue: "About 6 million Germans were killed." As a matter of fact, the actual figure was about 15 million. But although even the anti-German *Spiegel* admits that 6 million Germans were put to death, the German elite only bemoans Jewish victims.

On Feb. 12, 1995, Enst Cramer wrote in *Die Welt* (page 12): "When commemorating the victims, we should stop asking about guilt." And what had the politically super-correct German president Roman Herzog to say about who was guilty of the German genocide? Speaking in Dresden on February 13 1995, Herzog chose to insult the victims by stating: "It is meaningless to discuss if the bombing war, the inhumanity of which nobody disputes, was legally justified or not. What are such discussions good for, considering that 50 years have elapsed?" (*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Feb. 14, 1995, p. 1)

But when it comes to monstrously exaggerating the Auschwitz death toll (according to the well-known journalist Fritjof Meyer, 3.5 million Auschwitz victims were simply invented in order to denigrate the German people) the professional hypocrites and liars never say: "It is meaningless to discuss this. . . . What are such discussions good for, considering that so and so many years have elapsed?" As a matter of fact, all leading German politicians claim that Germany is guilty in all eternity. Even the unborn Germans are guilty!

"As the Allied bombing war had the declared purpose of breaking the morale of the populace, any propagandistic inflation of the real figures would only have increased this effect."

TWO MEASURES

Let us resume: Not even the persons responsible deny that the German cities were transformed into crematoria during World War II. The total amounts of bombs dropped on the German cities has been confirmed by the criminals themselves and is therefore credible. That six million Germans were killed was admitted by the anti-German *Der Spiegel* and by official statistics, although the real figure is about 15 million. Nevertheless every prevaricator under the Sun has the right to affirm that the Allied terror bombings claimed only a handful of victims. These falsifiers of history have nothing to fear from German "justice."

BIGGEST MASS MURDER IN HISTORY

The "democrats," who claim to have "liberated" the German people from Hitler, brought nothing but terror and destruction. In Dresden, they murdered several hundred thousand people in one single hellish night and destroyed countless cultural treasures. Women who were giving birth to children in the delivery rooms of the burning hospitals jumped out of the windows. But, within minutes, these mothers and their children—hanging with umbilical cords still attached—were reduced to ashes too. Thousands of people whom the incendiary bombs had transformed into living torches jumped into the ponds, but phosphorus continues to burn even in the water. Even the animals from the zoo desperately headed for the water, together with the humans. But all of them horribly perished in the name of "liberation." (March 3, 1995, *Die Welt*, p. 8)

TRANSFORMED INTO ASHES

In the center of the city, a densely populated area of six square miles, the firestorm did not spare a single house. The fire continued to rage for two days and two nights. In the center of the city, the asphalt was burning. On the following day, the "hurricane" was still so strong that a Turkish student felt its power even on a bridge over the River Elbe: "A gigantic hurricane caused by the fire raged over the Elbe. We had to creep over the bridge and cling to the railing in order to avoid being whirled away by the winds." To avoid a general panic among the German population, Goebbels mentioned a death toll of 40,000, although he had got a report from the vice-chief of the propaganda office in Dresden according to which the real figure was 350,000 to 400,000. . . . Even after the war political considerations prevented an objective evaluation of the number of victims. Too high figures spoilt the idea of reconciliation. . . . It would be very naïve to think that the Nazi propagandists were interested in exaggerating the death toll. . . . As the Allied bombing war had the declared purpose of breaking the morale of the civilian population, any propagandistic inflation of the real figures would only have increased this effect. The death toll of Dresden was so huge that Dr. Goebbels decided to downplay the extent of the massacre by 90%. He feared that publishing the real numbers would lead to chaos and a total breakdown of morale all over the Reich. The dimension of the slaughter simply defied imagination. ✦

For more on the dastardly firebombing of Dresden and other German civilian centers by Bomber Harris and Winston Churchill, see the color ad on the inside front cover of this issue. There you will find two no-holds-barred books and one powerful video. Many photos and film footage show the shocking devastation.

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